The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3578. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Another Attack on Fort McAllister.

Gen. Banks Moving Toward Port Hudson.

GOLD AT THREE HUNDRED IN RICHMOND.

Singular Admissions by the Rebel Secretary of War.

The Stringency of the Blockade Confessed.

An Impending Scarcity of Supplies.

The Capture of the Queen of the West.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

Richmond papers of March 5 furnish us important intelligence. We also have advices of much interest from other points in the Rebel States:

THE ATTACK ON FORT McALLISTER.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 3—10 P. M.

The enemy are attacking Fort McAllister. The attack commenced at 8½ o'clock this morning. Three iron-clads and two mortar-boats are playing on the Fort. Our 8-inch columbiad has been dismounted; two men slightly wounded. The firing continues very heavy.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 3—5:30 P. M.

A dispatch from Fort McAllister, dated 3:46, says that one of the iron-clads has withdrawn. Two iron-clads and one mortar-boat are still playing on the fort. The fort is uninjured, and no one is hurt on our side except the two slightly wounded early this morning. The garrison is in good spirits. The firing still continues.

THIRD DISPATCH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 4.

The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all last night, till near day.

This morning a dispatch from the fort, dated 1 A. M., says: The enemy have not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The fort is in good condition. The columbiad is remounted, and no further casualties are reported at the fort.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

PORT HUDSON, La., Wednesday, Feb. 25, } via MOBILE, Monday, March 2. }

A Yankee force of 4,000 strong is marching toward Lorgansa. The advance guard, 1,000 strong, is at Amite River, twelve miles from this place. This is deemed an important movement, and doubtless prompt steps will be taken to arrest it.

PORT HUDSON, Friday, Feb. 27.

Col. MILLS' Legion; the Fourth Louisiana, Col. HUNTER, and FENNERY's battery, drove the Yankees from Point Coupée. The enemy ignominiously retreated at the appearance of our forces. The reported force of the enemy at Baton Rouge is 30,000.

EXPLOITS OF THE PRIVATEER RETRIBUTION.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 3, 1863.

Nassau advices report the arrival there of the Confederate privateer *Retribution*. She had taken and burned the bark *Mary Wright* of Portland, and brig *Erie* of Camden, Me. Captured and sent to Confederate ports the brig *Elliott*, of Bucksport, Me., and schooner *Hanover* of Massachusetts. Also captured and run ashore, on the Bahamas, the brig *Emily Fisher*, taking the crew prisoners to Nassau.

The *Elliott* was subsequently recaptured by the Yankees at St. Thomas. The *Retribution* encountered an unknown whaler in the Carribean Sea, which showed fight, killing one on the *Retribution*, when the whaler was sunk, with all on board, by the fire of the *Retribution*. The crew of the *Retribution* are all well, and would soon finish repairs and resume her cruise.

HIGH PRICE OF GOLD.

The *Dispatch*, March 5, says, in its money article: "There has been an extraordinary advance in the premium on gold since our last report. On Saturday last it was sold at $2 50 and $2 60, advancing during the day, and yesterday it went up like a rocket until it reached $3, being an advance of 40 per cent. Silver was affected in like manner to-day. The market was more quiet, but the advance was fully maintained. Various causes for this sudden advance in specie are assigned, but it is doubtless chiefly owing to the demand from blockade runners, *and foreigners leaving the Confederacy*. Bank notes have also advanced, the brokers selling at 50 per cent. premium. Sterling exchange is held at $2 60."

REPORT OF THE REBEL WAR SECRETARY.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Appeal* publishes long extracts from the report of JAMES A. SEDDON, the rebel Secretary of War. He has experienced great difficulty in obtaining arms for the troops, on account of the stringency of the blockade. He says:

"Measures to afford adequate supplies of ordnance, arms and munitions for the army have claimed the earnest attention of the Department. *The increased stringency of the blockade, while it has made the importation of sufficient supplies more difficult and costly, has, at the same time, induced more energetic efforts to find and develop all internal resources.* Two establishments, in addition to the leading one heretofore existing at this city for making ordnance, have been founded in interior towns, under the auspices of the Department, one of which is already in successful operation, and the other will be in a very short time. Thus the serious anxiety which resulted from dependence on one establishment, liable to be interrupted by casualties or the chances of war, has been removed, and a larger provision secured for future supplies. *Of small arms, the Department can now furnish stores more adequate to the requirements of the army than at any preceding date, while of munitions it entertains now no dread of deficiency.*

The most serious embarrassment to be apprehended in reference to the ordnance supplies, *is in the deficiency of iron.* Before the war, nearly all the iron works within the States of the Confederacy had languished or decayed, and from the sense of precariousness in the future, and the scarcity of suitable labor, it has been very difficult to establish them in sufficient numbers and on an adequate scale to meet the necessities of the war. It has been necessary that the Department should stimulate enterprise by large advances and liberal contracts, and likewise contribute by details to the supply of labor. Many new furnaces have been established, and those in operation have been enlarged and tempted to continue more uninterruptedly in blast. If the contracts made with the Department are only fully carried out, it is believed by the Secretary the supply will prove adequate, but there are many difficulties in the prosecution of the work from the enhancement of all prices, and from the temptations constantly offered to contractors to prefer the superior profits which they can command from speculators.

The report of the Secretary with reference to the question of subsistence, while not alarming, suggests the most anxious and uppermost considerations of the day. The harvests of the past season have not generally proved propitious, and notwithstanding the much larger breadth of land devoted to the culture of cereals and forage, the product in many extensive districts in the Confederacy is below the average, and in some even threatens scarcity. The cost and want of transportation make difficult the collection, distribution and equalization of such products. In addition, the ravages of war have desolated considerable districts of fertile country. *The districts thus devastated have been, too, mainly those which have heretofore afforded the largest supplies of meat.* The rearing of animals for food has been, since the war, generally increased throughout the Confederacy, and from other districts, larger supplies than heretofore may be expected. Still, the scarcity of grain and forage must check considerably this increased production, and render adequate supplies for the future very doubtful.

It may be added that one grave cause of difficulty in the procurement of supplies *is the inflation of the currency.* This inflation has caused a great enhancement of all prices, and inspired a general and inordinate spirit of speculation. As the cause of enhancement has been and must be continuous, being the necessary issue of Treasury notes, so the increase in prices has been, and, without check from legislation, must be, steadily progressive. This is so understood, or has been so experienced by all classes, that there is the strongest repugnance on the part of all having necessary supplies to sell to part with them at the exaggerated current rates, from the conviction that a longer holding will assure still higher prices. *This motive is so influential and general that it is next to impossible to supply the necessities of the Government at fair prices or by voluntary contract.*"

THE CAPTURE OF THE RAM QUEEN.

THE REBEL OFFICIAL REPORT.

From the Alexandria (La.) Democrat.

The victory achieved at our fort at Gordon's Landing, will be found below in an official report from Capt. JOHN KELSO, in command of the post. The *Webb*, one of our most formidable gunboats, left town at nine o'clock this morning with a full and picked crew, and by to-morrow noon will overtake and capture the *De Soto*, the consort of the *Queen of the West*, and then the Mississippi River and its tributaries will once more be free.

HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER FORTIFICATIONS, } Feb. 15, 1863. }

To Maj. E. Surget, A. A. G.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that two Federal gunboats made their appearance in front of this position at 5 o'clock last evening. I had previously assigned every officer to his post. Fire was therefore instantly opened on the enemy. After a brief cannonade the leading gunboat, the *Queen of the West*, struck her colors. I immediately ordered Capt. HUTTON, of the Crescent Artillery, and Second Lieut. DE LAHUNTY to go on board and demand the unconditional surrender of the boat, officers and crew. These officers report that but thirteen officers and crew were found on board, the others having escaped under cover of the night.

The visible results of the capture consist in one 32-pound rifled Parrott gun, one 24-pound rifled Parrott gun, two 12-pound Porfield brass pieces, one 12-pound Porfield brass piece, slightly damaged.

I use the expression of the senior commanding officer: "A tremendous supply of ordnance stores, a large supply of quinine, one fine case of amputating instruments, one equally fine dental instruments, and other very superior cases of surgical instruments, clothing, bacon, flour, beef, pork, hard-bread and other stores in proportion."

The list of prisoners I inclose. Allow me, Major, to mention that for coolness and efficiency the officers and privates of this command are entitled to eminent credit. To satisfy you of the precision and accuracy of the fire, 13 out of 21 shots from our batteries took effect on the enemy's boat.

Lieut. JAMES DELAHUNTY performed efficient service; he suggested and volunteered to fire a warehouse, which would give us the enemy's range and position, in spite of the darkness, and accomplished this important and difficult undertaking with perfect success and signal gallantry.

All my officers discharged their duties with promptness and exemplary coolness.

I omitted to mention that the boat was loaded with bales of cotton.

I have the honor to remain, Major, your obedient servant, J. KELSO,
Captain Commanding Post.

A boat has been dispatched to the fort to tow the *Queen of the West* to this place.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

From the Chattanooga Rebel, Feb. 14.

Gen. BRAGG's army—as we are informed from reliable sources—is in a condition of order, moral spirit, health, equipment and general discipline, which augurs favorably for coming events.

The delay of ROSECRANS is attributed to various causes. That it is not his interest to come out and fight, seems clear from his accustomed foresight and sagacious prudence. Undoubtedly the rules of error are not to be applied to him, for if he has shown one thing more decidedly than another, it is a wise construction of his movements.

Some men account the troubles in the West as one evidence which restrains; others, the unsettled state of Kentucky; others, the want of transportation and subsistence; others, the lack of force; others, the expectation of reinforcements. All, or any one of these speculations, may influence the inactivity of ROSECRANS. The roads are also to be considered as offering a considerable barrier.

Upon one thing we feel assured—and on that we doubt not our authorities are fully prepared—that he will advance sooner or later, and by way of Shelbyville. The route upon our extreme right, via Lebanon, Liberty, Alexandria, Smithville and McMinnville, is zig-zag and unattainable. The Federals were made sick of their mountain tour last Summer, and will hardly repeat it.

The withdrawal of troops from Readyville seems to have been only temporary; and that place was reoccupied, as we are informed, two days thereafter. MORGAN's men are in that region, and will harass the line from Readyville to Bradyville, as far as it extends. They have already captured more than three hundred prisoners, thirty wagons and a thousand horses, mules and beef cattle.

From the Rebel, Feb. 27.

There are rumors from the front to the effect that ROSECRANS has been massing large reinforcements just through from Kentucky, in the counties of Sumner and Wilson.

If this be true, his intention is to advance when the roads permit, not directly upon our forces at Shelbyville, but upon Tullahoma by way of Manchester and McMinnville. The troops stationed at Nashville will probably make a feint upon Shelbyville, but no absolute assault is expected from that side of the enemy's lines. The entire strength of the army in Murfreesboro is estimated at fifty thousand. Our reliable reports from the northern portion of the State represent the reinforcements to consist of three divisions, each not less than ten thousand strong.

The division of JEFF. C. DAVIS with JOHNSON's cavalry, stationed in Williams County, are put down at 1,000. The forces at Nashville do not exceed 10,000. Thus the entire body of troops composing the department of ROSECRANS reach nearly 100,000. Of these at least a fourth are unable for duty. Setting apart 20,000 more for garrison duty, and the available army to be brought against us will not fall far short of 60,000, less than were engaged and in reach of the battle before Murfreesboro.

The Winchester *Bulletin*, of the 18th, says:

"Something not accounted for seems to have retarded ROSECRANS' progress since we last communicated from the front. Our troops made a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Spring Hill, this side of Franklin, Tenn., and found that the enemy in that direction had fallen back even beyond the latter place."

The Knoxville *Register*, of the same date, says:

"MORGAN dashed through Reedyville on Tuesday, finding no enemy. They had broken up their camps and retraced their steps to the main army. This would rather incline one to the belief that ROSECRANS is massing his troops for an advance upon Shelbyville."

TROUBLE IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Knoxville Register.

The news from Johnson and Carter is quite gloomy. These counties are seriously infected with disloyalty and bushwhackers. A severe engagement occurred on Friday, 23d ult., between a large body of these men and Col. FOLK's North Carolina cavalry, in Carter, at a point near Dugger's Ford, on the Watauga, thirteen miles above Elizabethton. The tory Captain was killed, also another man by the name of TATUM, said to have been a deserter from Capt. SEMMES, of the United States Navy. The Captain who was killed was from Kentucky, and signed his name "Jos. C. TAYLOR, Sr., Captain Second Battalion East Tennessee Cavalry, army of the Ohio." He had captured and paroled several soldiers in the two counties. Two of the bushwhackers who were captured were immediately hung by order of Col. FOLK. One was a desperate character, a counterfeiter, by the name of GEORGE W. KITE, from Greene County. The other was ALEXANDER DUGGER.

A youth, also captured, was sent to Knoxville. In consideration of his age, he was spared hanging, although the executioner at the time had a rope around his neck. Col. FOLK lost one man killed, a Mr. NEWMAN, from North Carolina; others were shot through their clothing, but none hurt. Several of the wounded bushwhackers made their escape with the remainder of their force.

Since this event occurred several other bushwhacking affairs have occurred in the above counties, some of our soldiers and horses being wounded, but none others killed. A portion of Col. FOLK's cavalry is again in Johnson, *and if they do not succeed in quelling the revolt there, it is understood that a portion of Major Thomas' Indians will be sent there to attend to the country's want.*

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

From the Little Rock Democrat, Feb. 14.

The Federal boats having left the White and Arkansas Rivers, and the main army of BLOUNT having fallen back, our State has been comparatively free from the invader. Bands of marauders and jayhawkers did some mischief and created some alarm, but these gentry are being taken in hand and their depredations put a stop to. About 300 were in the mountains in Pike or Clarke County and committed quite a number of outrages.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Hot Springs, while on his way to Sevier County, was attacked by these villains, his mules and wagons stolen, himself tied, shot in the back of the head, and left for dead. The perpetrators of this bloody deed were pursued, and a number of them caught. Their Captain, GREEN, was once in the Confederate service, was elected Captain of a company in Jefferson County, but could not pass an examination, was dismissed and deserted. Both he and the Lieutenant of the company were recognized by Mr. HENDERSON. They attempted to escape, and were killed in the attempt. Others of the band are on their way here.

PARKS, the renegade Texan, and his Lieutenant, with some thirty or forty of the jayhawkers, who murdered DEROSEY CARROLL, were caught. BARKS and his second in command had a severe attack of quinsy, and died before reaching this place. In the Mulberry Mountains another gang of these fellows were attacked, a number killed, and the band dispersed. DARE, who was said to be taken in Izard County, was badly wounded, and it is not probable he will live to reach here.

It was said here, and is vouched for by respectable men, that JEROME B. LEWIS, of Van Buren County, is associated with the jayhawkers in the northern portion of the State.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

STREET INSPECTOR LOVELL OVERHAULED.

In the Confederate House of Representatives the following proceedings recently took place:

Mr. BARKSDALE introduced a resolution requesting the President to furnish the House with the letters, telegrams, &c., of Gen. LOVELL to the War Department, touching the defences of New-Orleans.

Mr. BARKSDALE stated that it will be remembered that on a recent occasion the gentleman from Louisiana, (Mr. VILLERE,) commenting upon the report of the Secretary of War, had introduced into his remarks sundry extracts from the report of Maj.-Gen. LOVELL, touching the surrender of New-Orleans. His (Mr. B.'s) object in offering the resolution was to bring before the country all the facts in the history of that deplorable and calamitous event.

He would undertake to say that those papers would show that the requisitions of Gen. LOVELL for means of defending the city were promptly complied with by the War Department; that it was authorized by his reports to feel assured that they were ample, and that as early as the 5th of December, 1861, nearly four months before the fall of the city, the War Department was informed by him that in two weeks New-Orleans would be "a citadel"—its defences complete. In reference to the allegation of "inefficiency and want of energy" brought by Gen. LOVELL, in his report, against those having charge of the naval defences of New-Orleans, he would remark that, representing a constituency whose interests were deeply involved in the fate of that city, he had given the subject some attention, and had not arrived at the conclusion announced by Gen. LOVELL. Capt. WHITTLE, the senior naval officer at New Orleans, has the reputation of being a gallant and able officer, of ripe experience. Commander MITCHELL, who commanded the *Louisiana*, is also an officer of experience and ability. The Secretary of the Navy had ordered a court of inquiry to be held upon his conduct, and it had decided that under the trying and embarrassing circumstances under which he was placed, it was "all that could be expected by the country and the naval service, of a capable and gallant officer." He also alluded to the fact that Gen. LOVELL was intrusted with a large fund to fit out steamers independent of the Confederate navy officers, and that these vessels were entirely under his control.

Mr. VILLERE, of Louisiana, stated that he had not brought accusation against any one, but had made his remarks in defence of the people of New-Orleans.

Mr. CONRAD, of Louisiana, hoped that the matter would be looked into, and find out where the fault lay, and who was responsible for this greatest calamity that ever befel the Confederacy.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, introduced as a substitute, that a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the cause of the fall of New-Orleans, and ascertain if any person, and whom, was blameable for it.

Mr. DARGAN, of Alabama, said that this was no time to go into investigation for a mere matter of history for future reference; for that was all that it could possibly amount to. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost—Yeas 31, Nays 48.

MOBILE.

THE SUPPLY OF FOOD.

Gen. BUCKNER has issued an order relative to this subject, which is thus spoken of by the Mobile *Tribune*:

"The special order, No. 348, published yesterday, is considered of doubtful utility by many of the citizens. If food is scarce, that will not make it abundant. Unless the order be generally and rigorously enforced, food, which under a course of free trade would find its way to market, is likely to be concealed, or sent to places where there are no restrictions.

Since the times the memory whereof is lost, there have been efforts made, on occasions, to cheapen food by legislation, but they have never been successful.

There is one plan that has not yet been fully tried, or even partially; that is, to leave the law of demand and supply to work out its own results. Make communication as free as possible between all sections of the country—let the man who makes what the public needs have unembarrassed egress and ingress to all sections of the Confederacy, so that, like water, the superabundance of the plentiful regions may be attracted to those where there is a scarcity. This can only be done by taking the shackle from our railroads and steamboats.

One local benefit, we think, might be secured now, although it may be too late to accomplish much good. If it had been adopted long ago, it would have unquestionably been of advantage, and that is to declare our markets free for all commerce for every man who has anything to sell. The amount of speculation which originates in the city restrictions is enormous. They encourage monopoly and high prices.

Only those who have seen the various little streams, each apparently insignificant, that have contributed to the whole volume, can appreciate it. The market places, we are told, are now without leases; and therefore, the city will violate no contract by declaring them free. And in mentioning the market, we mean the right to sell anywhere within the corporate limits and at any time.

A GRAND REVIEW.

A dispatch dated Mobile, March 3, says:

A grand review of the army took place, to-day, by Maj.-Gens. WITHERS and BUCKNER and Brig.-Gens. SLAUGHTER and CUMMINS. After the review, four pieces of artillery captured at Murfreesboro, were presented by Gen. WITHERS, on behalf of the Alabamians and Tennesseeans in the army of Tennessee, to the army of Mobile. Each piece is inscribed with the names of Alabamians who fell in that battle.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—On February 19, a railroad train ran into the Chunkey River. Between forty and fifty lives, mostly those of soldiers, are supposed to have been lost.

—The Petersburgh (Va) *Express* says:

We heard yesterday that the issue of 8 per cent. bonds by the Confederate States is rapidly drawing to a close. The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Commissioners for this city not to receive any more subscriptions for bonds, the one hundred million loan being almost entirely exhausted. We add with pride that the Commissioners have sold to the people of Petersburgh, and its vicinity, through DANIEL DODSON, Esq., Cashier of the Branch Bank of Virginia, in this city, about one million and a half of these bonds.

—The Legislature of South Carolina, at its recent session, passed an act limiting the planting of cotton in that State. The act provides there shall not be planted in that State a greater area than three acres of short staple, and one and a half acres of long staple cotton to each hand employed in agriculture, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five. It further provides that hands over fifty-five years of age and under sixty-five, or over twelve and under fifteen, shall be considered as half-hands. The penalty is a fine of $500 for each acre cultivated in excess of the allowance above stated.

—We regret to learn, says the Wilmington *Journal*, that the schooner *Industry*, from Nassau for this port, was taken and burned by the blockaders. We think she was destroyed not far from Topsail Inlet. The officers and crew escaped. The *Industry* had a cargo of salt, which constitutes the chief loss.

—The Salisbury (N. C.) *Watchman* learns from good authority that a large number of deserters and tories have banded together in that section of country where the counties of Moore, Randolph and Montgomery join, and have committed numerous and serious disturbances against the lives and property of true Confederate citizens.

—At an auction sale in Charleston, Feb. 10, seven slaves brought $11,250, as follows: One fellow, $2,150; one fellow, $1,680; one fellow, $1,650; one fellow, $1,520; one fellow, $1,495; one girl, $1,495; one woman, $1,240. Average, $1,604 29.

—At last advices Gen. PRICE was at Meridian awaiting transportation for Jackson.

—Lieut.-Commanding AP. CATESBY JONES, C. S. N., has been relieved from his command on the Apalachicola River, and ordered to report to Major-Gen. MAGRUDER for duty in Texas.

—The Richmond *Examiner* says that much of the fine tobacco of Virginia continues to be bought up by foreign merchants and their agents.

—The correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that there are parties in Richmond anxious to engage in privateering—"among them a gallant young Englishman, thoroughly skilled in seafaring, and familiar with all parts of the globe."

—The distillery of MASON, HARMAN & Co., Richmond, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th ult. It was engaged in making whisky for the Government. Grain and malt, valued at $30,000, were consumed. The whole loss, it is said, largely exceeds $100,000. The building was fired intentionally.

EX-GOV. WM. SMITH is out as an independent candidate for Governor of Virginia.

On Tuesday, March 3, the following Union prisoners arrived and were confined in the Libby Prison: Lieut. A. J. WHITING, Company E, First New-York Cavalry; Corporal LITTLE, Eighth New-York Cavalry, and EDWARD B. MARSHALL and S. MOSIER, Company A, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, came from Gordonsville, and were captured near Woodstock, by Gen. JAMES. Two days past the Government impressed large quantities of flour in Richmond. The price allowed was $17 50 for superfine, and $19 50 for extra.

At its recent session the Legislature of Arkansas reaffirmed the law of March, 1862, prescribing the amount of cotton to be planted by each hand employed.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

NO MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF MOMENT.

General Grover Refuses to Recognize the Negro Regiments.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. BANKS.

Released National Prisoners from Galveston and Elsewhere.

The Story of the Land Fight at Galveston.

The steamer *Columbia*, Capt. BARTON, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with New-Orleans dates to the 27th of February. She touched at Havana on the 2d inst.

The *Columbia* was detained at the Southwest Pass, by fog, eighteen hours, and encountered head winds the entire voyage.

Among the passengers from New-Orleans are Rev. Dr. SHERMAN, chaplain, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. CHAMBERLAIN, of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers; Capt. JOHN CLARK, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff, and Gen. ELAKE, of ADAMS' Express; and among the Havana passengers, are two who had just landed in Cuba a cargo of Africans, the profits on which sum amounted to $960,000, which sum they brought on in gold to this port.

Up to the departure of the *Columbia*, nothing of a military character of moment had transpired.

Gen. WEITZEL had a strong force in the Lafourche country, and was watching the enemy in that region.

Gen. GROVER was still in command at Baton Rouge. It was rumored that he had refused to recognize the negro regiments, and that Gen. BANKS had issued a special order, commanding him to treat the troops in question as equals, since they had been organized by his predecessor.

Business in New-Orleans was dull. There was a little doing in Sugar and Cotton, but transactions were confined principally among speculators. Confederate Notes were selling at 40c.@46c. to Cotton and Sugar speculators.

RELEASE OF UNION PRISONERS.

Their Story About the Fight at Galveston.

From the New-Orleans Era, Feb. 25.

The *Iberville* arrived this morning from above Baton Rouge, having on board about 600 Union prisoners, consisting of three companies of the Forty-second Massachusetts, the crew of the *Harriet Lane*, and about 270 of the Eighth United States Regulars, surrendered twenty-two months ago by the traitor TWIGGS, and about 20 prisoners from the ram *Queen of the West*, taken at Gorton's Landing, on Red River.

We are indebted to WILLIAM H. HUNT, Sergeant of Company I, Forty-second Massachusetts Regiment, for many interesting particulars relative to the prisoners who arrived on the *Iberville* this morning. The Sergeant is one of the men who were captured at Galveston, Texas, on the morning of Jan. 1, at the time the *Harriet Lane* was captured, and the *Westfield* blown up.

The fight at Galveston commenced at precisely 4½ o'clock, by the firing of a rebel gun at the head of the island, where the detachment of the Forty-second Massachusetts was stationed. This gun was immediately answered by the fleet. The firing immediately became very rapid and continuous, and for three hours it was one sheet of flame from the shore to the fleet and from the fleet to the shore. A building to the left of the temporary barricade, which the Massachusetts boys had hastily thrown up, was supposed by the rebels to contain our soldiers, and they directed their fire against it, riddling it through and through with two or three hundred balls and shells. Several of the latter burst in the building.

About the time the fire was hottest, three rebel companies volunteered to charge our troops on the wharf; but they were driven back with considerable loss. A second attempt was made to reach the wharf by the water, into which the rebels waded breast high, with the purpose of gaining the wharf by means of scaling-ladders. But as fast as they mounted these they were shot by our men, and probably a dozen were killed by our musketry. A gunboat finally opened on them. They were quickly dispersed, and the second attempt to drive the Massachusetts boys from their position was a complete failure. About this time three rebel cotton-boats, one a hospital ship, and the others called the *Bayou City* and *Neptune*, were seen bearing down upon the *Harriet Lane*. The fire from the rebels drove the rebels from their guns, and they once retreated, but returned again. They were again driven back, and retreated by MAGRUDER's order, and spiked their guns. Sergt. HUNT himself saw some fifteen or twenty rebel guns on the wharf and shell road spiked, as he passed by them; and at the time referred to, the rebels were retreating "right smart" on a double quick. At this time, however, the *Bayou City* struck the *Harriet Lane*, knocking her anchor off her cathead, and letting it run forty fathoms of chain, which turned the scale against us. The rebels then returned, with their peculiar yell, which resembles a war-hoop, and is very different from the honest "three cheers" of our soldiers.

The gunboats first raised the white flag, and Col. BURRILL, finding his support gone, surrendered at 8 o'clock. The conduct of Col. BURRILL is spoken of as most noble; throughout the whole trying period he set a constant and conspicuous example of coolness and bravery. Gen. SCURRY was sent to accept the surrender. Col. BURRILL offered him his sword; but the General replied:

"Colonel, a brave man deserves his sword, and I cannot take yours."

The troops stacked arms, and were allowed three hours for preparations to move. They were then marched through the rebel lines, and quartered in the city until early in the afternoon, when they were formed in line and marched five miles to Virginia Point. At 1 o'clock at night they started for Houston by railroad, and were well treated by the rebels on the journey. They reached Houston at noon the next day, and were quartered in a cotton press. The officers were placed in close confinement at the Provost-Marshal's headquarters, for some time, but finally they were allowed the parole of the city. The enlisted men were kept under guard; but three at a time were permitted to go up to the city to make purchases. Prices were enormous, as will appear from the following:

Molasses, 50c.@65c. ₩ quart.
Bread, 25c.@50c. a loaf—such as can be bought in Boston for 4c.
Butter, $1 25 ₩ lb., made of goats' milk and strong enough to draw a hand cart.
Army shoes, such as are given to our soldiers at $1 87 ₩ pair, are sold at $8@$9. A good pair of boots brings $35, and shoemakers charge $12 for topping a pair.
Flour, $60 ₩ hundred.
Meal, $6 a bushel—ground cobs and all.
Nails, $125 a keg—worth $5 in Boston.

The prisoners passed their time mainly in making rings out of the bones of the meat. The rebel guard became so much interested in these specimens of Yankee ingenuity, that they spent a good deal of time in procuring files for our soldiers to work with; and one of our men sold $27 worth.

There was no sickness among our prisoners; the men kept up their spirits bravely, and the officers were allowed to visit them on several occasions.

FEDERAL OFFICERS RELEASED ON PAROLE.

The following is a list of the United States officers taken prisoners at Galveston, and released on parole, who arrived here on the *Iberville*:

Rev. Dr. Sawyer, Chaplain of the Forty-second Massachusetts regiment; D. T. N. Penrose, Surgeon of the steamer *Harriet Lane*; Acting Paymaster, R. J. Richardson, do.; Third Assistant Engineers, J. E. Cooper, ——, on, A. T. E. Mullen, do.; Acting Master's Mate, E. M. Davis, do.; Paymaster's Clerk, J. C. Toplin, do.

PRISONERS CAPTURED ON RAM QUEEN OF THE WEST, AND RELEASED ON PAROLE.

The following is a list of the prisoners captured on board the United States steam ram *Queen of the West*, in Red River on the 14th inst., and sent here on the *Iberville*: Carroll Smith, private, Company C, Sixty-third Illinois Regiment; J. Bates, First Sergeant, Company I, Sixty-third Illinois; Charles D. Faulkner, Company I, Sixty-third Illinois; Wm. Brown, private, Company H, Sixty-third Illinois; —— McCullom, private, Company F, Sixty-third Illinois; L. C. Jorbal, private, Company K, Eighteenth Illinois; Daniel S. Booth, Assistant Surgeon, *Queen of the West*; C. S. Edison, Mate; F. S. Duncan, Second Mate; James W. Foster, carpenter; John Foley and George Watson, deck hands; John Williams, cabin boy; Richard Grove, blacksmith; G. W. Hill, steward; William E. Taylor, engineer; E. G. Halsteen, T. F. Rice, Thos. L. Williams, Christopher Lanner and George W. Bailey, privates.

The Fight as Seen on the Harriet Lane.

From the Era, Feb. 25.

The crew of the ill-fated *Harriet Lane* have reached the city, and are now on board the United States transport *Kensington*. From one of their number, who took copious notes of all the incidents of the late fight at Galveston, while it was fresh in his memory, we have received the following detailed and interesting particulars. This statement was read in the presence of nearly the whole crew, and unanimously assented to, as being as near the truth as it is possible to attain.

THE WARNING.

It is said that Commodore RENSHAW had notice the day before of the intended attack by the rebels, but made no additional preparations in consequence.

THE POSITION.

The *Harriet Lane* lay at anchor at the upper end of the city, almost abreast of the wharf, about 300 yards from the shore. The *Owasco* and *Clifton* were at the time of the attack about a mile below, alongside of a bark, where they were receiving coal. The *Sachem* was just below, off CUNN's wharf, on which the three companies of the Forty-second Massachusetts were quartered. Near her was the yacht *Corypheus*. The flag-ship *Westfield* was down on the other side of Pelican Spit, about three miles by the channel from the *Harriet Lane*. Such was the position when the attack was made.

THE ATTACK.

About 12½ o'clock on the morning of the 1st of January, two Confederate boats hove in sight of the *Harriet Lane*, coming over the flats, on which there were only three feet depth of water. It seemed evident that there was a design on their part to attack the vessel, and after signalizing to the flagship that the "enemy was afloat," the crew was called to quarters. But as the two vessels, which were the *Bayou City* and the *Neptune*, did not come within gunshot, but turned about and put toward the shore and disappeared in the darkness, all hands on the *Lane* were piped down again. At this time the moon was shining bright and clear. The crew remained down until 4 o'clock, by which time the moon had set and the night was quite dark. After stowing hammocks, the crew was again called to quarters on account of hearing the whistle of a locomotive, from which it was supposed troops were being thrown into the city from the interior. During this time the anchor was hove.

THE BATTERIES ON SHORE.

As soon as the anchor was up, a gun was fired from a battery on shore, which had been planted during the night, for the purpose of attacking the *Lane*. This battery was on CUNN's wharf, which was occupied by the companies of the Forty-second Massachusetts. This was the signal of the rebels for the simultaneous attack. A battery higher up opened on the *Lane* shortly after, and this was followed by some six or eight other batteries, placed all over the city. This fire was directed at the whole fleet, with the exception of the *Westfield*. The *Sachem* was the first to answer the rebel shore batteries, and sent her shells over the heads of the Massachusetts Forty-second.

The *Harriet Lane* soon opened fire in the same direction, and also opened on the battery higher up, which was nearer to her. This firing was continued for about an hour and a half, the *Lane* pointing her guns toward those places where the flashes of the rebel guns loomed up in the darkness. At the end of this time, as was thought then, and as was subsequently confirmed by the statements of the enemy, MAGRUDER had ordered a retreat, which the rebels obeyed with great alacrity, they abandoning and spiking nearly all their guns.

As soon as the rebel batteries had ceased their fire, Capt. WAINWRIGHT ordered his men to reserve their fire, and watch for the rebels as they retreated from the town. In doing this they would be obliged to pass a point near to the *Lane*.

THE REBEL BOATS RETURNED TO THE ATTACK.

By this time it was quite daybreak, and the two rebel gunboats were seen coming again to attack the *Lane*. The ship had again been anchored in the meanwhile, but as soon as the rebels hove in sight, the starboard chain was slipped, and an attempt was made to change position so as to bring the guns to bear on the approaching enemy, who were coming at full speed over the same flats before mentioned, where the water was too shallow for any of the Federal gunboats to move. When within a mile, the rebels opened fire on the sunken schooner *Gov. Runnels*, which had been used as a practicing target. Their second shot was directed at the *Harriet Lane*, but was too high, and did no harm. As the third shot was being fired from the *Bayou City*, a nine inch shell from the *Lane* struck the rebel gun, ruined it, and killed Capt. WEIR, of the rebel artillery.

The *Bayou City* and the *Neptune* were now coming up, with the evident intention of laying the *Harriet Lane* aboard on the starboard side. Capt. WAINWRIGHT, to frustrate this design, ordered the *Lane* ahead, so as to pass between the two boats, at the same time signalizing to the flagship "Enemy afloat." As the *Harriet Lane* came opposite the two rebels, she received a volley from each at the same time, the guns being so depressed that every shot took effect, and the *Bayou City* struck the *Lane* on the port bow, carrying away her cat-head, and anchoring her fast.

The *Neptune* about the same time struck the *Lane* a little forward of the starboard wheelhouse, glancing off and doing little damage. In the meantime the crews of the two rebel boats poured a destructive fire of small arms upon the men of the *Lane*. Just previous to these collisions, Capt. WAINWRIGHT had given the order, "Boarders away." Lieut. LEA took command of the repelling force, and placed himself at their head. The velocity of the rebel boats, however, carried them astern, between the *Harriet Lane* and the *Owasco*, which latter vessel was about a quarter of a mile off. The *Neptune* was the first to return to the combat, coming up on the side next to the wharf. While coming up this time, the *Lane* brought her guns to bear well upon her, and sunk her. The crew of the *Neptune* saved themselves by swimming ashore.

The *Bayou City*, after striking the *Lane*, passed under the guns of the *Owasco*, giving the latter a salute from her sharpshooters. For some unknown reason this fire was not returned. She then returned to the *Lane*, and struck that vessel a wedging stroke abreast of the port wheelhouse, the guards of the two vessels being stuck fast together. The shaft of the *Lane* was bent five inches by this collision, rendering her helpless.

At this juncture the officers—Capt. WAINWRIGHT and Lieut. LEA—having been killed by the rebel sharpshooters, and Acting Master's Mates HAMILTON and MUNROE wounded, the command devolved upon warrant officers.

From this time out, not an order was given on board, but the men with a steadfastness and heroism worthy of all praise, remained at quarters. They repulsed an attempt of the enemy to board the ship aft. After this temporary repulse, an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring the nine-inch gun of the *Lane* to bear on the *Bayou City*. Not more than five or six men could be spared for this duty, the rest being employed against the boarders, who soon forced their way on board, and came pouring over the sides on all parts of the vessel.

Their numbers were now overpowering, and the crew of the *Lane* had their arms *taken from them by main force*. The rebels were nearly all drunk, and called out—"Kill the d—d Yankee prisoners," after their arms had been taken from them.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE WESTFIELD.

After the fight with the *Lane*, and the landing of the prisoners on shore, the *Westfield* was blown up, and the rebels again returned to their deserted guns on shore.

THE REBEL FORCES ENGAGED.

MAGRUDER's land forces consisted of nine regiments with thirty-two pieces of field artillery, besides many siege guns. There were four cotton-clad boats, with about 350 men in each. The *Bayou City* had three guns—a rifle 32-pounder, which was disabled early in the fight, and two howitzers. The *Neptune* is supposed to have had two howitzers.

THE REBELS DISAGREE.

Previous to making the attack it had been arranged between MAGRUDER and LEON SMITH that the signal given for the attack was to be fired at 3 o'clock, but as MAGRUDER could not get his guns in position, the signal was delayed, and the boats returned to Redfish bar, thinking that the attack had been postponed. On MAGRUDER's saying that he would not make the attack after daylight, the commander of the rebel fleet determined to make the attempt alone, which he did with the above result.

Important Order from Gen. Banks.

An important order, dated February 24, has been issued by Gen. BANKS

INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

A MURDER IN OPEN COURT.

Further Particulars of the Indian Campaign.

Official Reports and List of Casualties

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

"Murder most foul, as in the best it is." But murder in Court, is an outrage most outrageous. Such a grievous occurrence, however, transpired in this city this afternoon.

It appears that a "difficulty" arose between Mr. GREENLEAF, an Overland Mail stage-driver, and "Jon" HOLLADAY, brother of BEN. HOLLADAY, who runs the mail, which difficulty resulted in GREENLEAF pounding the head of HOLLADAY. GREENLEAF consequently was arraigned before Alderman CLINTON, for disturbing the peace of the city and battering HOLLADAY. An "eye-witness" states that the parties were assembled before the Alderman, and preliminaries of the trial were under arrangement, Mr. W. J. APPLEBY appeared in behalf of HOLLADAY, and requested him to be seated; but no, he preferred to stand, meditating, as he was, a dreadful purpose. In a brief space, the opportunity being fair, HOLLADAY raised his hand, which hung by his side, grasping a revolver unnoticed, and immediately fired at GREENLEAF, who, struck to the heart, exclaimed, "O, my ——," reeled a moment, and sank expiring in the arms of the bystanders. He lived but to be carried across the street to his lodgings.

Instantly after the perpetration of the rash and bloody deed, HOLLADAY sprang for the half open door, but failed to get clear away. He was seized and arrested, and is now in safe custody.

As the news of the sad event was spreading through the city, a foolish circumstance occurred, which increased the excitement for a short time. A couple of dogs were fighting in front of a store in the main street, when one of the firm came out and shot the larger dog. The thoughtless shooter was straightway invited before Alderman CLINTON, who informed him that he would do well to pay the city $10 for the luxury of such a shot in such a place. Agreed to. On quitting the presence of the Alderman the boys hinted that said shooter might do worse than pay for a drink all round for killing the dog, whereupon a "greenback" was introduced to the crowd. Altogether $15—a rather dear shot.

To-day the animals and arms taken from the Indians in the late action in Washington Territory, were sold by public auction at Camp Douglas. The ponies fetched from $15 to $30 each. The prices would probably have run higher, had not many of the noncombative citizens felt rather chary in bidding, considering said ponies not very safe property on the range, and riding upon them away from home a rather hazardous exercise. Besides, some of them were claimed by settlers, as having been stolen by the Indians. On the return from the battle-field, through the settlements, several claims were made, and where considered satisfactory, the animals were returned to their respective owners. A Commission to adjudicate upon similar claims has also been sitting at Camp Douglas.

Last Thursday quite a number of the inhabitants of the city wended their way to Camp Douglas, to witness the interment of the brave men who fell in battle or subsequently from the wounds received therein. Fifteen soldiers were interred before the whole camp with military honors. Lieut. DARWIN CHASE, being a Royal Arch Mason, was honored with a Masonic funeral on Friday. Three more were buried on Saturday and two on Sunday, all with military honors, of course.

Doubtless the telegraph will have made the people eastward and westward familiar with the circumstances of this conflict. However, I offer a concise *resumé* of events, matters and things pertaining to it.

The whole force numbered over 300 men, under the personal command of Col. CONNOR, of which number about one-fifth were infantry, under Capt. HOYT, Maj. MCGARRY commanding the cavalry.

The Indians were in a deep ravine, with almost inaccessible banks, and running north and south from the mountains to Bear River. The ravine was full of willows, the Hick-e-ups being among the willows, and partly hidden by them. Thus the Indians had a natural embankment, besides the willows, for shelter from any foe.

On arriving at Bear River, the cavalry were ordered across the stream, which they crossed with some difficulty, and took up a position east of the Indians, who immediately fired, wounding a volunteer. The cavalry then advanced in skirmishing order toward the ravine, the Indians impolitely inviting them to come on, and one of the chiefs riding up and down flourishing his spear defiantly.

As the troops approached the Indians fired, killing and wounding many, among them Lieut. CRANE and Capt. MCLEAN. Col. CONNOR then sent Maj. MCGARRY, with a small detachment, to turn the right flank of the Indians. The cavalry fighting dismounted, the infantry crossed the river on the cavalry horses and advanced to the west of the Indians, supporting MCGARRY. Lieut. CLARK, with a detachment, commanded the mouth of the ravine, at the river, and picked the enemy off as they ventured that way. The volunteers fell fast at first, but by and by they recovered the day. After about four hours' hard fighting the Indians broke toward the river, when the Colonel instantly reinforced the detachment there, and cut off the retreat of the savages. Now came the decisive struggle—a fierce conflict at close quarters. The result was, a few of the Indians escaped and all the rest were slain. Half the troops were *hors du combat*, either with wounds or frozen feet.

The number of Indians slain is still stated as approaching three hundred, including the chiefs, Bear-hunter, Sagwitch and Lehi. In camp they had about two hundred ponies, a thousand bushels of wheat, plenty of beef and other provisions, besides a large supply of ammunition, and any amount of emigrant plunder, of almost every description of portable articles. The volunteers took what spoils they pleased, and destroyed the rest, except what they left for the squaws and papooses.

There appears a general satisfaction at the destruction of this thievish and murderous crew, but some apprehension as to the future. As to the Indians, either they will feel cowed and own up beaten, or they will seek revenge next Summer.

I append an official list of casualties, also Col. CONNOR'S order congratulating the troops:

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

SECOND CAVALRY.

Company A.—Killed—Privates James W. Baldwin and George German. Mortally Wounded—Private John W. Wait. Badly Wounded—Privates James S. Montgomery, John Welsh and Wm. H. Lake. Slightly Wounded—William Jay. Feet Frozen Badly—Corpoal Adolphus Spraggle and private John D. Marker. Feet Frozen Slightly—Bugler I. Kearney, privates Samuel Lhommedieu, R. McNulty, and G. Swan.

Company M.—Killed—Wagoner Asa F. Howard; Privates George C. Cox and George C. Hoton. Seriously wounded—Sergt. Anthony Stevens; Corp. L. W. Hughes; Privates W. H. Hood, L. D. Hughes, J. Legget, E. C. Chase, T. Barcafar and Wm. Davis. Slightly wounded—Sergt. Lorin Robbins; Privates R. Miller, M. Forbes and P. Hunbert; Bugler A. Hoffner. Feet frozen—Sergt. John Cullen; Corps. A. P. Hewett and Wm. Steel; Privates W.W. Collins, Jas. Dyer and John McGonagle. Hand frozen—Private A. J. Case.

Company H.—Killed—Privates John K. Briggs, Charles L. Hollowell. Seriously wounded—Capt. Daniel McLean, Sergt. James Cantellon; Corps. Philip Schaub, Patrick Frauley; Privates Michael O'Brien, H. L. Fisher, John Franklin, Henry Connor, Joseph Clows, Thompson Ridge, James Logan. Slightly wounded—Privates Barbele, C. Hutchinson, Frank Farley.

Company K.—Killed—Privates Lewis Anderson, Christian Smith, Shelbourne C. Reed, Adolphus Rowe and Henry W. Tremof. Seriously wounded—Lieut. Darwin Chase, Private Wm. Slocum. Badly wounded—Privates Albert N. Parker, John S. Lee, Walter B. Welton, Nathaniel Kensley. Slighly wounded—Sergt. Sylvanius S. Longley, Corp. Benj. Laudis, privates Patrick H. Kelly, Eugene J. Brady, Silas C. Bush, John Daley, Robert Hargrave, Morris Illig, Alonzo A. F. V. McCoy. Frozen feet—Sergt. Wm. L. Beach, Corps. Wm. L. White and James R. Hunt, privates Stradge Ansley, Matthew Almons, David Briston, Fred. W. Becker, Nathaniel Chapman, Samuel Caldwell, Joseph Chapman, John G. Hertle, Charles B. Horse, Joseph Hill, George Johnston, Jefferson Lincoln, Arthur Mitchell, James McKown, Alonzo R. Palmer, Charles Wilson.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Company K.—Killed: Privates John E. Barker, Samuel W. Thomas. Seriously wounded: Sergt. A. J. Austin, E. C. Hoyt; privates John Hensley, Thomas B. Walker. Feet frozen: Sergts. C. J. Herron, C. F. Williams, Corporals William Bennett, John Lattman, John Wingate; privates Joseph German, James Urquhart, William S. John, Algeray Ramsdell, James Epperson, A. J. F. Randell, William Farnham, John Bauriand, Giles Ficknor, Alfred Peusho, B. B. Bigelow, J. Anderson, F. Bourasso, F. Brouch, A. L. Bailey, William Carleton, D. Donohue, C. H. Godbold, J. Heywood, C. Heath, J. Manning, William Way.

RECAPITULATION.

Co. Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Feet frozen.	Total.
A, Second Cavalry	2	5	7	14
H, Second Cavalry	2	11	16	29
K, Second Cavalry	5	14	21	40
M, Second Cavalry	3	15	8	26
K, Third Infantry	2	4	27	33
Total	14	49	70	142

DIED SINCE THE BATTLE.

Private Wm. Davis, Co. M, Second Cavalry, Feb. 2, at Ogden.

Lieut. Darwin Chase, Co. K, Second Cavalry, Feb. 4, at Farmington.

Sergt. James Cantillon, Co. H, Second Cavalry, Feb. 5, at Camp Douglas.

Private Wm. Slocum, Co. K, Second Cavalry, Feb. 5, at Camp Douglas.

Sergt. A. Stevens, Co. M, Second Cavalry, Feb. 6, at Camp Douglas.

Private M. O'Brian, Co. H, Second Cavalry, Feb. 6, at Camp Douglas.

Corp. P. Frawley, Co. H, Second Cavalry, Feb. 8, at Camp Douglas.

Private W. Wall, Co. A, Second Cavalry, Feb. 8, at Camp Douglas.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. CONNOR.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UTAH, CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., Feb. 6, 1863.

The Colonel commanding has the pleasure of congratulating the troops of this post upon the brilliant victory achieved at the battle of Bear River, Washington Territory.

After a rapid march of four nights in intensely cold weather, through deep snow and drifts, which you endured without murmur or complaint, even when some of your number were frozen with cold and faint with hunger and fatigue, you met our enemy, who have heretofore, on two occasions, defied and defeated regular troops, and who have, for the last fifteen years, been the terror of the emigrants, men, women, children, and citizens of these valleys—murdering and robbing them without fear of punishment.

At daylight on the 29th of January, 1863, you encountered the enemy, greatly your superior in numbers, and in a desperate battle, continued with unflinching courage for over four hours, you completely cut him to pieces, captured his property and arms, destroyed his stronghold, and burned his lodges.

The long list of killed and wounded is the most fitting eulogy on your courage and bravery.

The Colonel commanding returns you his thanks—the gallant officers and men who were engaged in this battle, without invidious distinction, merit the highest praise—your uncomplaining endurance and unexampled conduct on the field, as well as your thoughtful care and kindness for the wounded, is worthy of emulation.

While we rejoice at the brilliant victory you have achieved over your savage foe, it is meet that we do honor to the memory of our brave comrades, the heroic men who fell fighting to maintain the supremacy of our arms. We deeply mourn their death and acknowledge their valor.

While the people of California will regret their loss, they will do honor to every officer and soldier who have, by their heroism, added new laurels to the fair escutcheons of the State.

By order of Col. CONNOR.

(Signed,) WILLIAM L. USTICK,
First Lieut. 3d Infantry, C. V., A. A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Meeting in Chicago Regarding the Ship Canal—The Action of Congress Denounced—Action of the Wisconsin Legislature—Feeling Against Section Thirteen of the Conscription Law—Scan Mag—Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, March 2, 1863.

The meeting in regard to the ship canal and other matters, held last week, did not attract the attention that was expected. Many of our business men assembled, and the public speakers "ventilated" themselves and the subject to a considerable extent. It would seem that they had suddenly and violently fallen in love with our English and Canadian "brethren," all forgetful that only a few months since they were for letting loose the dogs of war upon us—that they were assailing us in the most violent and extravagant manner.

A series of resolutions was adopted, in which the defeat of the Canal bill was deprecated as a direct blow aimed at the material prosperity of the Northwest. Pennsylvania was denounced. The right hand of fellowship was extended to New-England for her almost undivided support of the bill. A cordial and emphatic indorsement was given to the action of the Legislature, providing for the appointment of Commissioners, to effect a commercial treaty with Canada, &c.

A statistical report was submitted from the Board of Trade, containing much information in regard to the internal commerce of the country, and especially of the Northwest. The following, which is the conclusion of the report, will give our Eastern friends a notion of what is passing in Western business minds, and, perhaps, have a tendency to induce those having control of the great thoroughfares of trade, whether canals or railroads, to adopt the most liberal policy possible toward us:

"What is essential to the future growth and development of the Northwest is the opening of a broad, deep and commodious ship-channel between the Lakes and the Atlantic, so capacious as to enable our largest vessels to pass direct from Chicago to Montreal and even Liverpool.

Such a route your Committee believe can be obtained through Canada.

1. By the construction of the Ottawa Ship Canal, with a depth of 12 feet of water, and at a cost of $12,057,080, by which route Montreal is brought 500 miles nearer Chicago than New-York City. The time consumed in the voyage need not exceed ten days, the cereals, partaking of the temperature of the cool waters of the Ottawa, instead of the tepid waters of the New-York Canal, would be far less liable to be marked as 'rejected,' and the cost of transportation on each bushel, at a moderate estimate, would be reduced 15 cents. This canal, when constructed, would at once secure a large proportion of the corn trade of the Lakes, and at the same time would afford the most feasible route for the introduction of railroad iron and salt into the Northwest.

2. By the enlargement of the existing locks of the St. Lawrence canals so as to pass our largest craft to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The total distance from Chicago to Montreal by this route is 1,260 miles, 152 miles shorter than by the New-York and Erie Canal to New-York City, besides dispensing with the labor of transhipment.

In view of these facts, your Committee cannot but commend, as wise and politic, the recent action of the Legislature of Illinois in directing the Governor to appoint a Commission to visit the Canadian authorities and to represent to them the importance of either enlarging the existing channels of communication, or opening new ones, between the great lakes and the Gulf of St. Lawrence."

I notice that the Wisconsin Legislature has taken action similar to that of our own upon this question, and go in for *punishing* New-York and Pennsylvania, and for favoring and rewarding our good friends in Canada for the exhibition of their belligerent propensities a short time since.

This ebullition of feeling will soon subside, doubtless. But the trade of the Northwest is too rich a prize to be needlessly thrown away by New-York, or to be rejected by Canada. It is the "golden goose," and we pray our good friends at the East not to kill it that they may obtain the present egg.

Although our city election is approaching, we hear very little in regard to political matters. The almost unanimous voice of condemnation which comes up from our brave soldiers in the field, of the course pursued by the "peace men," has caused them to "draw in their horns" to a considerable extent, and they are much less outspoken in their treasonable sentiments than they were a month ago. The West is all right—depend upon it.

There is still much sickness and mortality at Camp Douglas, both among our own men and among the rebel prisoners. Over two hundred of the latter have died since they came here. There are about fifty cases small-pox in camp. Quite a number have "taken the oath," and are awaiting the disposition of the War Department. A private of the Sixty-fifth Illinois was shot dead on Friday, while attempting to run the guard.

Several vessels have cleared from this port for the lower lakes. There is nothing in the way of navigation on Lake Michigan; but we do not know whether the Straits at Mackinaw are blockaded or not. The probability is that they are; yet so mild has been our Winter, that the ice barrier may be removed from even there.

From general reports I gather that the open Winter has not been as destructive to the wheat crop as was anticipated. From various quarters I hear that it never looked better.

The speculative fever in real estate is on the increase. It threatens to rage as excessively as in years past. Prices are going up daily. Men soon forget the wisdom learned by experience in this behalf.

Gov. Johnson before the Ohio Legislature.

ELOQUENT DENUNCIATIONS OF THE "SYMPATHIZERS."

Gov. ANDY JOHNSON was received by the General Assembly of Ohio on Tuesday, March 3. He made an eloquent address, from which we take the following extracts:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Let me say brothers and Representatives, let us come forward now and place our hands on the altar of our country and save it. If we lose our Government, it seems to me Democrats and Abolitionists would be embarrassed for some place to hold their quarrels.

The argument of some of these Northern traitors is, that the South has lost some of her rights, and hence we should compromise with her. You here may easily talk of compromise, but not so is it, I assure you, in the path of the armies. There men and women are fleeing for their lives, and homes are desolate. It is not so easy for them to talk of compromise, and they do not do it.

But of late, you hear much talk among you of compromise! Men avow their "sympathy" with the South. It is a very easy matter for you here to talk of compromise. But let me ask you, sympathizers, this: When you have granted all your sympathy to the rebels, what will you do with us, Union men of the South? By your sympathy with them, you virtually give the "hemp" to us! And if these are your tender mercies, God deliver us, Union men of the South, from your sympathies. (Laughter and applause.) The Constitution guarantees to every State a Republican form of government. But in the South the rebels have established a despotism. How then are you going to give us this Republican Government? Will you do it by compromise with JEFF. DAVIS? (Voices, "No, no!") Will you compromise with IVERSON, with ROB JOHNSON? A mighty good name, but a mighty mean man! (Cheers and laughter.) Will you compromise with YANCEY, and TOOMBS, and RHETT? Is virtue to compromise with vice, right with wrong, truth with falsehood? Would you have had Deity compromise with the devil when the latter waged war against Michael and the legions of Heaven? Would you then have stopped the war and compromised with Satan? No. We must assert the power and the Government. Compromise! Compromise what? What right has the South lost that we should be required to compromise? This word compromise is a pleasing song; it is well calculated to tickle the ear, as its cadence rises to the stopping of the effusion of blood and the spending of money. But it is all an illusion. Do you not know that all this murmuring of the rebels about invasion of their rights, is but a *pretext* for sundering the Union, and overturning the Government? Don't you know that this pretext is but a cover for the design of radically changing the form of government itself? Haven't you seen it in the rebel papers of Alabama, of Georgia, of South Carolina, that this plot was put on foot forty years ago? And that they have more recently declared a republican government to be a failure? And when did any of you ever hear any of these "sympathizers" complain that JEFF. DAVIS had broken the Constitution by waging war against it? Although they have denounced it, have torn it to pieces, and trampled on the fragments as emblematic of their hate of it and the Government, yet not a word does the "sympathizer" urge against this outrage and violation of that sacred instrument. Gen. JACKSON, the old hero, broke the Constitution at New-Orleans, but he did so in order to save the country and its Constitution; but your "sympathizer" says not a word against JEFF. DAVIS and his clan, who violate the Constitution in order to destroy the country and the Government. We certainly ought to stand a little more of that infringement on the Constitution to save the Government than to destroy it. Had "Old Hickory" been here BUCHANAN was, (and I helped BUCHANAN to get there too,) he would have stamped his foot upon this scheme of rebellion when it was but a little rill. But there was BUCHANAN, there he stood, or sat, no matter which, with no feeling, with neither wife nor children—[laughter]—cold as an iceberg, saying to himself, "No matter what happens, so that I can turn the trouble over to my successor." But now your "sympathizer" says we have Mr. LINCOLN, and we don't like it. And these sympathizers want to take hold of the war and build up a party against Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. No; you don't want the war stopped by vigorous work and speedy crushing of the rebellion. You want the war to go on till you can get the power, and then claim the merit of closing it. With these party views, of course you don't want the war to stop. You cry peace, peace, well knowing there is no peace, and that your cry of sympathy only prolongs the war. I am for war to the end, come when it will; but if I fight to the end of life I would enjoin it on my children to still fight for this great and good Government, right it need be not only for seven years, as our revolutionary fathers, but for seven hundred years, as long as Spain warred against the Moors. [Immense cheering.] I would not surrender. No, I would tell them, as PAUL JONES did when asked if he surrendered his ship when his colors were shot away: "*Surrender? No, I am just getting ready to fight!*" [Great applause.]

Gov. JOHNSON here read the *original* letter of Gen. JACKSON, written by the old hero's own hand, full 30 years ago, wherein he foretells that as the Calhoun conspiracy was ostensibly on account of the tariff, while the real design was disunion and a Southern Confederacy, so, says he, "the next *pretext* will be the negro or Slavery question." And this, said Gov. JOHNSON, is as truly fulfilled as anything in Isaiah.

But about the President's Proclamation: as for its effect, I care not the snap of my finger for it; because the laws derived from the nature of things are at work that will work out the same results, whether right or wrong. We are moving forward, and the time has now come when the operations of those laws begin to develop their results. These the Proclamation cannot affect, one way or the other. And let me tell you, my friends, that to continue this war is to *work the end of Slavery.* [Immense cheering.] And these traitors to their Government began it, and let its results fall on their own heads. [Prolonged applause.] In regard to this matter, there had been some talk about the unconstitutionality of thus invading the "rights of the South"—the rights of whom? *The rights of rebels!* [Cheers and laughter.] What rights have rebels? Without taking issue on the Proclamation, I would ask, are there not laws of war that govern this? Those rebels have violated the Constitution and broken the laws; what rights have they then under them? We have, for the sake of humanity, in conducting this war, regarded them as belligerents; and as such what rights have they left as our enemies? When you complain of the Proclamation in their behalf, we ask you to come in and help the Union white men of the South. They have been hunted from their homes and driven to mountain gorges, and they say the time has come for the breaking of the oppressors rod and let the oppressed go free! [Immense applause.] I am not for prosecuting this war for the purpose of abolishing Slavery and freeing the negroes; but if negroes are in the way, I say *let them go!* [Vociferous cheers.] And so I would say for all other local institutions which are mere incidents, let them go too! [Cheers.] If a free government has in it an institution that can agitate the Government, and the Government dare not agitate it, then your Government is mighty near gone. [Applause.] I would, therefore, not hesitate to put down any institution which has shown itself too strong for the safety and perpetuity of the Government. Slavery has agitated the Government—yea, to its very centre; but when the Government agitates Slavery, then your sympathies become alarmed about the Constitution! [Cheers and laughter.] These are the men who would build up a party to oppose the Government while struggling for existence. But I tell you there are but two parties now—one for the Government and one against it—[shouts and cheers]—one of patriots, the other of cravens. [Vociferous cheers.]

And I tell you that every indication at the South shows that they spurn, sneer at, and contemn these compromising sympathizers. They will have nothing at your hands but total separation and recognition of their independence as a separate power. Are your sympathizers ready for this? If you are, you are ready to recognize them as a *monarchy;*—as a monarchy and an aristocracy based upon money and niggers. This is no clap-trap; but is a sober truth in the manifestations of the times. Already the rebel papers are saying that the time is come for a Dictator; yes, for a King! JEFF. DAVIS was educated by his country, graduated at West Point, a sword was given him his country, and he now turns it to that country's throat;—are you ready to acknowledge him and his piratical gang at Richmond as your royal masters. This is what is going on there.

But we are in a civil war,—how to extricate ourselves is the great question. *We must crush the rebellion by the power of the Government.* When this power is fully felt, the thing is done. And if this is effectually done we shall have no more such. If this is crushed, we shall have no more rebellions soon. This is the only mode for obtaining an honorable and lasting peace. Let us join, then, in the embrace of heart to heart around the altar of our country, and solemnly swear, by the Majesty of Heaven and that altar of our country, that the country itself must and shall be saved. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Here the Governor returned thanks to the many ladies present. You have interest, great interest, in the good of this land. Your sons must defend it against VALLANDIGHAM, JEFF. DAVIS and all the other traitors. If they do not, these hordes will cross the Ohio and invade your homes. Mothers and sisters, forsake not this cause never; do not be deterred. In ancient days women were known to part with the jewels from their fingers, for the purpose of sending the arrow to the bosom of invaders? Will you do less?

Gov. Johnson's Assessment of the Rebels.

THE MEASURE TO BE ENFORCED.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 26, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 53.—II. Lieut. J. W. SCULLY, First Middle Tennessee Infantry, is hereby empowered and ordered to enforce the payment of the unpaid assessment under the levy made by Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, for the support of the destitute of this city.

III. Lieut. SCULLY will, in the execution of this order, demand payment of all parties delinquent in the payment of this tax, and in event of a refusal or failure of any such party to comply with the demand, he will seize available property of the party thus refusing or failing, to an amount sufficient to pay the assessment against such party.

IV. Col. GILLEM, First Middle Tennessee Infantry, will furnish Lieut. SCULLY with the necessary force to assist in the execution of this order.

V. Lieut. SCULLY will make full and prompt returns of all collections or seizures made under this order, to Hon. Jos. S. FOWLER, State Comptroller, and also make a full report of all his proceedings under the order, upon the completion of its execution, to these headquarters.

VI. This order is issued at the request of Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By order of Brig.-Gen. ROBT. B. MITCHELL, Commanding.

JOHN PRATT, A. A. Gen.

Gen. Rosecrans on the War.

A STIRRING LETTER TO THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

In response to resolutions of thanks from the Indiana Legislature, Gen. ROSECRANS has written the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In the name of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, I thank you for the resolutions of congratulation, approval and condolence you have sent us on account of the battle of Stones River.

At the call of constitutional liberty, the brave and true men of the West laid aside peaceful pursuits, left their homes and sought to qualify themselves to fight for a Government that had cost the blood and treasures of two great wars and eighty years of time to establish.

For twenty weary months this army has stood guard to keep the Confederate wolf from your doors. They know what hunger, cold, weary marches and painful watchings it has cost to preserve our homes from invasion, and our friends and neighbors from conscription; it is, therefore, doubly a pleasure to hear these free and cheering words now from home.

The unscrupulous despots in our front call us "Lincoln hirelings," and we hear that this calumny has lately been repeated at home by some of the men whose property and persons have been kept safe, by our toil and blood, from the ruthless hands of KIRBY SMITH, BRAGG and MORGAN. Presuming on our absence, these men talk as if we were not citizens, and speak mockingly of our patriotism. They stab in the back the most generous, true-hearted men in the country, while standing guard in front of their doors, and they prolong the war by encouraging the rebels to hope for divided counsels at our homes.

I speak the conviction of the officers and men of this army, when I say we fight to secure equal rights to all, under the Constitution and the laws—we fight in defence of our homes and hearths, sure to be invaded, if the rebel despots who began the war, can get the power. But we long for peace—we pray for peace, and we fight for peace—not for a dishonorable peace—not for a hollow truce. We have once been deceived by the cry of "No coercion," and of "State rights," and have seen how the rebel leaders practice, in East Tennessee, Missouri, Western Virginia and Kentucky. We have met the masses of the South, and are witnesses of the falsehood, calumny and perfidy by which they have been led to wage war against us. We have seen flags of truce violated—hospitals, ambulances and boats, earing flags, fired upon, and our sick and wounded stripped of their blankets and robbed of their food and medicines—we have been approached in battle by rebels wearing our uniforms and carrying our colors.

After witnessing the wholesale slander of us, their perfidy and treachery toward the masses of their own people, and the unfair and dishonorable means by which they resort to gain an advantage, we have been forced to the immovable conviction, that the LEADERS of this rebellion are *perfidious, treacherous, unscrupulous* and cruel—their leaders never will or can be peaceable, or true friends and neighbors. And that, as Mr. DAVIS has said, they only want the power, not the will, to invade and subjugate us.

We should rejoice to see the power of these leaders fall by the hand of their own people, whom they oppress; that people for whose rights we fight, in common with our own; but unless it does thus fall, we must destroy it, or it will destroy our Nation, and our children will pass under the yoke of a military despotism raised on the sable foundation of negro Slavery, and the more degrading servitude of the "poor whites," such as now overshadows the South. I say our children will pass under the yoke, for that could only happen after the brave and true men of the country—her citizen-soldiers—shall have perished, or, deserted by the wretches whose homes they have hitherto protected, heart-broken and despairing, shall quit the field and give to Slavery and to its domination all those who love *money* more than *honor*, and *peace* more than *freedom.*

The issue is a plain one. If we who battle for national existence are not to be sustained by our own friends at home, the sooner we know it the better. We do not wish to be deceived as to our position, nor fall victims to the treachery, cowardice or selfishness of those whom we have loved and trusted.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-Gen.

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of the State of Indiana.

Desertion and Conspiracy.

CHARGE BY EX-SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR C. B. SMITH.

In the case of the Morgan County (Ind.) conspirators, tried in the United States District Court at Indianapolis, and found guilty, Judge CALEB B SMITH, in his charge to the Grand Jury, remarked:

"Our Government is a peculiar one, and depends upon the people for its integrity. As the people are the source of power, if they are united, our Government is the strongest one in the world; if they are divided, it is the weakest, and the Constitution and the laws become as ropes of sand. There are two forms of governing every Free State—by civil law and military law. The latter comes in to assert the supremacy of the former, and is as surely and really binding upon every citizen as the civil law. If two or more persons combine to overthrow a law of the United States, or to resist its execution, they are conspirators, and liable to punishment under this act of Congress. It may be thought a light matter that men should assemble together to consult upon a mode of opposing a law in an unlawful manner, but it is not. The essence of the crime is this very agreement; and it is no matter if they do not commit the act which they intend, they are guilty of the crime of conspiracy. In order to put down the rebellion which is now overwhelming us, it is necessary to have troops. A very large army is now in the field, but the Government has suffered much from desertions; and, though there are laws for punishing the crime of desertion, and the extreme penalty of that has been under certain circumstances, death, yet the Court was not aware that a single execution had taken place for that particular crime since the war commenced. Our Government has been exceedingly lenient—more so than any other on the face of the globe. It had also shown its liberality to its soldiers. It pays them more wages, clothes and feeds them better, than any other nation on the earth ever did its soldiers. Since the breaking out of the war, Congress had passed a law greatly increasing the wages of our troops, especially the private soldiers. Our Government has been very slow in pursuing deserters. But it became necessary to take such measures as would check desertion, or it would find itself unable to prosecute the war against the rebellion. These soldiers have been enlisted into the service of the United States for a specified time; have received a bounty and a portion of their promised wages, and they are in duty bound to carry out their part of the agreement. They volunteered to do so, and though some of them may become tired of the service, yet that does not exonerate them from their obligations. They must fulfill their part of the bargain, and no power on earth, short of the Government which has accepted their voluntary contract, can release them from it. But they have, many of them, taken the liberty to release themselves by desertion, and have come home—where they have no right thus to come—and here they find men banded together to protect them from their solemn obligations, and even to resist parties lawfully in pursuit of them. It is in vain for these defendants to declare that they did not band together for the purpose of resisting the rightful, lawful Government. You, gentlemen of the jury, are to judge of what they did, and are to interpret their intentions from their criminal actions. Nor does it matter which party fired first. In cases of conspiracy you have but to satisfy yourselves that there was a conspiracy, and it follows that what each and every one did goes to make up the crime, and each one is himself liable for the actions of every other conspirator, however much he may disapprove of them. This a necessary consequence of the crime of conspiracy. If the soldiers who arrested these defendants saw demonstrations of resistance, these were enough, and it was their duty to charge upon and arrest them.

A Soldier on the Peace Question.

STRONG LETTER FROM BRIG.-GEN. NEGLEY.

The following are extracts from a private letter written by Brig.-Gen. NEGLEY, of the Army of the Cumberland:

CAMP AT MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Sunday, Feb 15, 1863.

DEAR SIR: If I ever felt a blush of shame and anger against citizens of my native State, it was when I learned of this shameless party strife, aiming to secure a cessation of hostilities; an offer of the olive-branch of peace to the traitors who have insulted our national traditions, trampled upon the graves of our revolutionary fathers, sacked our public treasury and armories, robbed commerce of its honor, violated the sacred pledges of Representatives, hurled brands of discord into our councils, let loose the bitter water of strife in our social circles, and prostituting every manly and womanly sentiment to the hellish purpose of destroying our Government. Have they not maltreated our wounded, robbed our prisoners and outraged the dead? Have they not broken every compact for the amelioration of the horrors of war? Have they not exiled thousands from their own fireside to perish or to live like wild beasts in the mountains? Who will dare to deny that they have not committed all these barbarities?

Yet, in view of all these facts, miserable, shameless demagogues, cowardly traitors at home, seek to force the Government into an unholy alliance with those perfidious people. Why should there be an effort made to shield the Southern traitors from suffering the full penalty of their crimes? Do they deserve it? Is it not the legitimate fruits of treason and rebellion? Let no peace, no prosperity, no safety dwell in their lands, until they lay down their arms and acknowledge the Government they are endeavoring to destroy. If war in terrible earnest cannot conquer a peace, what can? If the resources of a mighty people, and the determined energy and bravery of great armies, contending for their birthright, cannot crush this mushroom Confederacy, what can? Will it be by dishonoring ourselves in humbly craving their submission, and appealing to them to restore the Government?

No, they would answer your appeal with the thunder of artillery and treat your submission with defiant scorn. No, let it be spoken in the councils of the aged, and thought in the lessons of our youth, that the honor and integrity of our Union "must and shall be preserved," and that the penalty of treason is death.

Yours truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY, Brigadier-General.

Kentucky and the Government.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Friday, Feb. 27.

The House of Representatives to-day voted on the report of the Committee on Federal Relations. They rejected the report by a decided vote, but accepted the resolutions, thirteen in number.

The first, after stating that Kentucky is assailed by armed rebellion on one side, and unconstitutional usurpation on the other, recommends calmness and invokes the aid of patriotic men.

The second reaffirms her loyalty to the Government.

The third recognizes a marked difference between the Government and the Administration.

The fourth solemnly protests against the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring it unconstitutional and void.

The fifth declares the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* unconstitutional.

The sixth declines compensated emancipation.

The seventh declares it would hail with delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance.

The eighth adheres to the Constitution and the Union as the last hope of freedom, and will seek redress for all wrongs, under the Constitution and in the Union, by a resort to the peaceful, but powerful agencies of the ballot-box.

The ninth hails with pleasurable hope the recent manifestations of conservative sentiment in the Free States.

The tenth recommends a call of a National Convention, for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution. The eleventh recommends a Mississippi Valley State Convention, with a view of consulting how to preserve the whole Government, and preventing one or more States from seizing the mouth of the Mississippi River. The twelfth declares that the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced.

The Senate will probably concur to-morrow.

Guerrillas in Kentucky.

SEIZURE OF THE TRAIN ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

From the Louisville Democrat, Feb 27.

Yesterday, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while a freight train of twenty cars had stopped at Woodburn, a point on the Nashville Railroad, some twelve miles below Bowling Green, about sixty guerrillas came dashing into the town, captured the train, drove away the mules, and burnt the cars.

There were about two hundred and forty Government mules on the train, besides four cars loaded with merchandise, on private account, for Nashville. These cars and contents were consumed. The scoundrels then fired up the locomotive, and detaching it from the train, started it down the road without an engineer on board, with the hope of running it into the passenger train from Nashville this way. It happened, however, that the bridge over Drake's Creek, near Gallatin, had been injured by the recent freshet, and the up train did not venture to cross, but returned to Nashville. Thus, perhaps, a collision was avoided which would have imperilled the lives of men, women and children indiscriminately on the passenger train. The last heard of the locomotive, it passed through Franklin at a high rate of speed, and stopped somewhere between that place and Gallatin.

The mischief was done by a small body of men, who were doubtless posted by their confederates and spies in our city. They knew of the passage of this train of mules. They did not happen accidentally at that point at that time. They were there by concert and arrangement, and for the object they effected. They were fully posted by people who are enjoying the protection of the Government—scoundrels who should be sent below the lines.

The loss to the railroad is some twelve or fifteen thousand dollars, and, of course, the loss on goods burnt up must be considerable.

We doubt whether the mule thieves will succeed in getting them all away. If they do, the loss will be about $20,000 to the Government.

N. B.—At a late hour last night we learned that the train which turned back to Nashville started again to our city, and will be here this morning, no accident preventing.

The Superintendent (BLAIR MARSHEL) was on the down trip yesterday, and as soon as the news of this raid was known at Bowling Green, he got a train ready, which was dispatched to Woodburn, but the thieves and murderers had departed.

The road is clear again, and the cars will leave at the usual hour this morning.

The Victory at Bradyville, Tenn.

BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF OUR FORCES UNDER GEN. STANLEY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, March 2, 1863.

The most brilliant affair since the battle of Stones River, happened yesterday afternoon. An expedition of 1,000 cavalry, comprising detachments of the Fourth Regulars, Third and Fourth Ohio, and First Middle Tennessee, (STOKES' cavalry,) and 1,600 infantry, containing detachments from the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Ohio, Nineteenth Illinois, and Second Tennessee—the whole belonging to Gen. NEGLEY'S division—left Murfreesboro early yesterday morning. The infantry was under command of JOHN F. MILLER, Colonel Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and Brig.-Gen. STANLEY commanded the whole. Maj. C. H. GROSVENOR, of the Eighth Ohio, was one of the principal officers accompanying the

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

—Parson BROWNLOW, in a card to the Nashville *Union*, gives the following history of the election of Col. BRIDGES to Congress, and of the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment:

"The facts are, that Col. BRIDGES, last Summer a year ago, was announced in my paper as a candidate for the *Congress of the United States*, in the Chattanooga District—met his competitor on the stump, opposed secession—declared himself a candidate for the *United States Congress*—and was elected by a majority of 1,100 votes, and started to Washington with a certificate of his election to that Congress. He had made arrangements for his wife and children to follow him, which they did in a carriage. He was in Kentucky, near the State line, awaiting their arrival, but when his wife arrived in Jamestown, Fentress Co., and was within twenty-five miles of him, the rebels arrested her, and dispatched one of their soldiers, in citizen's clothes, to inform him that *was at the point of death*, and desired his return, the messenger claiming to have been sent by her. As any other gentleman would have done, believing the report, he returned instantly. He was at once seized, and with his wife and children rushed into Knoxville, escorted by a swearing, snorting, and insulting gang of rebel cavalry."

—Brig.-Gen. E. B. BROWN, who was severely wounded in the battle of Springfield, (Mo.,) reached his home in Toledo, (Ohio,) on Feb. 25. An impromptu reception was extended to him, and in acknowledging it he said:

"As to the services to which allusion has been made, I can say they are no more, and I trust they are no less, than those of all the noble command with which I am connected, the record of whose deeds is as durable as the hills on which they were done. That army has but one feeling. Go to them in their tents, and they will tell you that they have but one business, and that is *to fight traitors*. They know no factions nor divisions in regard to policy. Their duty is simply to obey orders. Whatever discussions may exist among civilians as to this or that mode of conducting the war, they only ask to know what the Government's policy is, and they are ready to carry it out. This is as true now, under what may be considered a somewhat changed policy, as it was before. The Army of the Frontier desire peace—the soldiers all want peace—but they only want it *only at the point of the bayonet*. I am too weak to speak at any length, and can only again thank you for the honor now shown me."

—The Nashville Gas Company recently refused to transfer to citizens of Cincinnati, shares of Stock which had been regularly and legally purchased, alleging as the ground of their refusal, the Confiscation act passed by the rebel Congress. Gen. MITCHELL promptly met the case by ordering the officers of the Company to make the transfer at once. His order lays down this general principle in conclusion:

"*And it is hereby further Ordered*, That all individuals and corporations at empting to avail themselves of, or to obey any law of the so-called Confederate Congress, or any statute of any Legislature passed subsequent to the passage of disloyal acts by such Legislature, shall forfeit all their property in pursuance of the Confiscation act, passed by the Congress of the United States; and, the individuals attempting for themselves or for corporations, to commit this act of treason shall be sent South of the lines of the United States Army."

—The New-Orleans *Era* of March 19 says:

"On Thursday last, a man answering to the name of REED attempted to pass the Federal lines at Bonnet Carre, when he was promptly taken prisoner by the picket-guard, under command of Lieut. WORCESTER, of the Fourteenth Maine Regiment. He was carried before Col. NICKERSON, commanding the post, and upon examination he was found to be in possession of $20,000, of which sum $18,000 was in bills on New-Orleans banks and "greenbacks," and the balance of $2,000 in Confederate currency. The whole was tied up in a ragged shirt. REED pretended to have a wife living in Jackson, Miss., and that being unable to obtain a pass to leave this city, he resolved to attempt to elude the pickets. The presumption is, however, that he has been in the service of the enemy, collecting money from secession sympathizers in this city to aid in carrying on the war against the Union. REED will be sent down by the first conveyance, and put upon trial."

—The following is the letter which Gen. McCLELLAN wrote to the Baltimore Common Council declining a public reception:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1863.

Hon. D. H. Hooper, Chairman &c:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 26th instant, enc osing the resolution of the first and second branches of the City Council of Baltimore, tendering to me the hospitalities of the city. I fully appreciate the high compliment offered me by the City Council, but am unable to avail myself of the honor, as I have already declined all such public demonstrations. Please convey to the City Council my heartfelt thanks for the kind feeling which prompted the resolution, and believe me, with high respect, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. Army.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes:

"From rebel sources we learn officially that there are now in rebel jails over *four hundred men, arrested from every Southern State, whose only crime is refusal to take up arms in aid of the rebellion*, or love for the old flag. Many of them are from Western Virginia, and many from Kentucky. Some are eighty years old, others less than sixteen. The mortality among them is heavy. Confinement, without proper air, food or clothing, is fast wasting away those of strong frames, and pushing the weak into their graves."

—Brig.-Gen. R. B. MITCHEL means to know what the cotton dealers in Nashville are about. In an order dated Feb. 27, he says:

IV. All dealers in and holders of cotton, in this city or vicinity, will immediately make report to these headquarters of all cotton in their possession, stating the number of bales, and from whom received.

V. Reports will also be made to these headquarters of all contracts made for cotton, stating the number of bales and their location, and the names of the owners.

VI. Failure to make prompt, full and correct returns will subject cotton unreported to seizure.

—The railroad depot at South Union, on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was burned on Feb. 22, by a party of fifteen or twenty rebels. About $1,000 worth of tobacco, wheat, and corn were stored in the depot at the time of the fire, all of which were destroyed. Two freight cars, containing a quantity of corn belonging to the Government, were also destroyed at the same time.

—The rebel sympathisers in Nashville, who were reluctant to respond to the assessment imposed by Gen. JOHNSON for the benefit of the poor, are slowly coming up to the mark. Comptroller FOWLER found it necessary to rebuke the insolence of Mr. MARK COCKRILL, who was mulcted in the sum of $1,000, by a personal assault. Mr. COCKRILL is worth nearly half a million dollars, and in the palmy days of secession willingly gave $25,000 to the rebel fund.

—There is a company of colored men organizing in New-Bedford, Mass., and among the first who enlisted was EPHRAIM DELANY, a man but a few years since a slave on the eastern shore of Maryland. The money to purchase his freedom was advanced by a gentleman of this city, and DELANY has since been steadily in his employ, endeavoring to repay this amount.

—Col. MAGGI, of the Massachusetts Thirty-third, who arrived home upon a brief visit several weeks since, has been unable to return in consequence of the breaking out afresh of a wound received in one of the battles of his Italian campaign. He is now at New-Bedford, and is confined to the house, but it is hoped will soon be about again.

— An order has been issued by Gen. ROSECRANS, calling for a determined effort for the suppression of desertion. The Commanding General directs attention to the letter of the law, and announces that he expects a rigid adherence to the spirit of these provisions by Court-martial. He wishes it to be distinctly understood throughout the army, that the extreme penalty of death will be enforced in cases of desertion.

—The two enormous dredge-boats which have been used for some time to facilitate the work upon the canal enlargement at Louisville have been sent to Vicksburgh, to assist upon the new cut-off at that place. One of these machines left a few days ago in tow of the *Monongahela*, and the other departed Feb. 22.

—The statement that the rebel Gen. FORREST is dead is incorrect. He was wounded at Parker's Cross-Roads, and compelled to turn over the command to a subordinate officer, and is not yet sufficiently recovered to take the field. He was at Grenada, Miss., a few days ago.

—Of the twenty cars destroyed a few nights since on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, fifteen were filled with live mules, which were shamefully burned with the cars by the guerrillas. The other five cars were loaded with private freight for Nashville.

—Brig.-Gen. GORMAN denies in the most positive terms that he has been concerned in cotton speculations in any way or manner whatever, and he furnishes statements from leading officers in his command to prove the fact.

—Gov. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, has requested the First Minnesota regiment, which is now reduced to 250 effective men, may be sent home to recruit. He offers to supply its place with one of the new regiments.

—A new rebel gunboat has recently been built and launched at Selma, Ala.; she was then towed to Mobile to assist in its defence. The name of the rebel steamer *Nashville* has been changed to the *Rattlesnake*.

—The following is given as an accurate list of the flotilla at present under the command of Admiral PORTER:

Monitors—Tuscumbia, 5 guns; Chilicothe, 2 guns; Choctow, 6 guns.

[The Winnebago, 4; Chickasaw, 4; Neosho, 2; Osage, 2; Milwaukee, 4; and Kickapoo, 4; will be completed within three months.]

Iron Clads—Benton, 16; Essex, 12, (below); Carondolet, 13; Mound City, 13; Louisville, 13; Lafayette, 6, (ram); Eastport, 10, DeKalb, 13; Cincinnati, 13; Pittsburgh, 13.

Wooden—Conestoga, 9; Tyler, 9; Little Rebel, 2; Lexington, 9; Bragg, 5; Price, 4.

Light Draft—"*Tin Clad.*"—Forest Rose, 6; Marmora, 6; Signal, 6; New Era, 6; Saint Clair, 6; Humbleton, 6; Rattler, 6; Romeo, 6; Juliet, 6; Brilliant, 6; F. Miller, 6; Glide, 6.

Tenders—Black Hawk, 2; Great Western, 2; Torrence, 2; Sovereign, 1; Samson, 1; DeSoto, 1; Red Rover; Mars.

Rams—Monarch, 4; Switzerland, 4; Hornet, 2; Lancaster, 4; Fulton, 2; Lioness.

—A letter dated at New Orleans Feb. 20 says:

The Third Louisiana Regiment, Native Guard (colored), one of the regiments organized, officered, and equipped by Gen. BUTLER, have been deprived of every line officer, by order of Gen. BANKS, on the ground that they are not whites, although they have all been commissioned by Gen. BUTLER. These officers have just returned from Baton Rouge, where the regiment now is, and I learn they are to be mustered out of service. They were all mustered in on the 24th of last November; have been on duty ever since; have never received a cent of pay, and were excepted by Gen. BANKS' special order, last week, when the paymaster was directed to pay field and staff, together with the privates. What the object could be in excluding all the captains and lieutenants, I cannot understand. The Government is justly in their debt until they are mustered out, and they must be paid. Yet there seems to be a secret pleasure in putting these men to the torture of seeing starvation invade their families, and themselves disgraced. I learn the other two colored regiments are to be treated precisely in the same way.

—Parson BROWNLOW writes from Nashville, Feb. 24, to the Washington *Chronicle*, stating that on that day thirteen steamers started from the wharf at that place with six thousand troops, and a corresponding number of horses, mules, wagons, ambulances, cannon, caissons, and other army stores, all "armed and equipped as the law directs." No one seemed to know where they were going, and, in fact, no one did, for one of the many good traits in Gen. ROSECRANS' character is that he keeps his own secrets. It was thought, however, that the troops were designed for Southeastern Kentucky or East Tennessee. Mr. BROWNLOW also says:

"Gen. ROSECRANS has a splendid army, and is getting fine supplies forward. I can only *guess* at the strength of this army, and allow me to guess that it is 100,000 strong, and will move in other directions very soon, as well as up the Cumberland; and I *predict* that BRAGG will not make a stand this side of the Tennessee River. It is confidently asserted that the rebels are now falling back toward Chattanooga."

The Nashville *Union*, of March 2, says: "Some thirty refugees reached this city, on Sunday, from East Tennessee and Cherokee County, North Carolina. They relate many revolting cruelties practiced by the rebel fiends in that fearfully oppressed region, upon loyal citizens. They state that *two companies of Cherokee Indians are acting as Provost-Guard in Knoxville*. These savages act in the most horrid manner. The rebel cavalry scour the country in squads, *one Indian accompanying each party*, in search of Union conscripts, who are endeavoring to flee the country. The rebel Provost-Marshal has offered the Indians five dollars for every Union man they kill. A short time before the refugees fled, they saw a party of Indians coming in with a *string of fourteen ears which they had cut from the dead bodies of Union men*, this being the mode which they have adopted to count their victims. For each ear, they received five dollors from the rebel commander!

—Some ladies of Canandaigua, N. Y., who wrote a gushing letter to Gen. McCLELLAN, expressing their sympathy with him in his "forced retirement from the battle-fields of the Republic's peril," elicited the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1863.

MADAM: I take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the very kind letter of the 13th inst. from yourself and your friends. Will you do me the favor to say to them how much I thank them for it, and that I am at a loss to express my gratitude for the pleasant and cheering terms in which it is couched. Such sentiments on the part of those whose brothers have served with me in the field, are more grateful to me than anything else can be. I feel far more than rewarded by them for all I have tried to accomplish.

I am, Madam, with the most sincere respect and friendship, yours, very truly,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

—The following letter from Major Gen. ROSECRANS tells its own story:

MURFREESBORO, Feb. 21, 1863.

To the Governors of Ohio, Kansas, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan:

I think it due to those who suffer in the field, as well as those who foot the bills at home, and run the risk of being called out to defend home and national life, that all deserters should be returned to duty. All persons are interested in this. Those who oppose it favor perjury and rascality, because a man who agrees to serve his country, takes wages and even bounty money, and violates his oath of service by deserting, is a perjurer and a rascal, and probably a coward. Why should not the Legislature pass a law disfranchising and disqualifying from giving evidence all deserters, as for other infamous crimes?

(Official.) W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.
HENRY STONE, Lieutenant, and A. A. G.

—The following notice has been sent to Pennsylvania newspapers for publication:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, }
MURFREESBORO, Tenn. Feb. 26, 1863. }

All members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania (ANDERSON) Cavalry now absent without proper authority, are hereby notified that unless they report in person to their regiment in twenty days from the date of this order, they will be arrested and punished as deserters.

A list of their names will be immediately furnished to the authorities where they reside.

By Command of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.
(Signed) William McMichael, A. A. G.

—A dispatch dated Murfreesboro, Feb. 28, says that a large forage-train, which went out on the Lebanon pike on the day previous, in returning, was attacked by 300 or 400 guerrillas at the Stones River crossing. Three regiments of our troops, convoying the train, replied to the fire of the rebels, and after a brisk engagement, lasting several minutes, drove them back. The guerrillas fled precipitately, having lost eight men killed and twenty wounded. Our own loss was slight.

—Hopefield, a town in Arkansas, opposite Memphis, which has for some time been the headquarters of guerrillas, was burned to the ground on Feb. 22, by order of Gen. HURLBUT.

—The Nashville *Union* gives currency to a rumor that the rebel Gen. STARNES was killed in the late fight at Fort Donelson. The *Union* does not credit the rumor, however.

—Commander A. J. DRAKE, of Newark, N.J., has been aprointed to the command of the iron-clad gunboat *Cimerone*, now be fitted out at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

—Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER and Staff passed through Cleveland, on the way to Cincinnati, Feb. 24. The General must be bound for duty in the West.

—Gen. PRENTISS is now commanding the Eastern District of Arkansas.

The Connecticut Copperheads Rebuked.

ADDRESS OF THE TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMP OF THE TWENTIETH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, }
STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, Va., Feb. 24, 1863. }

To the Loyal Citizens of Connecticut:

We left your midst at the call of our country and in obedience to the promptings of patriotic impulses. We assumed the hardships and dangers of a soldier's life to maintain the integrity of the best government human genius ever devised; to protect and perpetuate the liberties our fathers gave us for our children and our children's children; to defend and vindicate the honor of our national flag, which is a safeguard and savior to the American citizen throughout the world. We would not remain passive while the dearest interests of humanity were assailed by infamous treason, and the noble precedent of free government, which had been established for us, was threatened with failure. Because we loved liberty, and hated tyranny and treason, we are here to-day.

But we do not forget the old State which sent us forth, whose flag we bear by the side of the emblem of our nation. We look back with filial anxiety to Connecticut, and watch with lively interest her course. The families for whose heritage of freedom we are battling, are left to your temporary guardianship and sympathies; and while we in the field strive to uphold the honor of the land of TRUMBULL, PUTNAM and LYON, we ask that you shall assure us that her honor is not sullied by those at home. While we cheerfully and resolutely set our faces toward the foe before us, we implore you not to subject us to discouragement and defeat from foes at home.

We have heard with astonishment statements coming from our State that the army was demoralized, and would not perform its sworn duties, and that it was incapacitated for the performance of those duties by the want of clothing and supplies. We see in such reports only insult to us and disgraceful efforts to create dissensions among the people and the army. We boldly declare, from our own experience and observation, that they are untrue. This army is not demoralized. This army is ready and eager for a trial of arms with the rebel foe in front. No lack of shoes, clothing or food ever kept this army from the foe. All reports to that effect are inventions of the enemy. This army has an abiding faith in its gallant leader, whose bravery and patriotism have been tested on many a battle-field, and will fight to the last under him or any other General whom the Government may send to us. His ability and earnestness are attested by his activity and vigor, which are inspiring us with unbounded confidence.

We advert with pride to the position our gallant little State has heretofore held, and to the untiring and patriotic zeal of our excellent Governor, in sending into the field troops who have done honor to the State. We remember with gratitude the care with which those troops were equipped. We cannot forget the solicitude with which that chief magistrate labors for our welfare to-day. We can find nothing in the cause he has presented which does not challenge the admiration and support of every loyal heart.

But we are amazed to find that, in opposition to us while here before the foe, and in hostility to the measures which have been adopted for the preservation of our liberties, there are at home men who attempt to conceal their sympathies with the rebellion by a cowardly clamor for "peace." Their pretexts cannot deceive us. We remember that the "peace men" of the revolution fled to British men-of-war. We remember that the "peace men" of 1812 furnished the enemy with supplies or sought refuge from the conscription by cowardly flights to Canada. We know of no definition for "peace men" in time of war but enemies of the Government which protects and defends them.

This cry of "peace" is too old to deceive an intelligent patriot. While the Southern rebels cry "let us alone," their Northern sympathizers, whose lack of courage only keeps them from their ranks, cry "Peace, peace!" But we say to both, there will be no letting alone, there will be no peace, till the rebellion is crushed, and the glorious old flag waves triumphant over every foot of the territory of the United States. You may prolong the contest by sustaining the pretended "peace" men and measures, but the hand of God points to a glorious and triumphant end. To that end our duty and our patriotism command us—WE WILL OBEY.

All old party lines were obliterated by the first rebel gun fired at Fort Sumter. Since that time there can be but two parties—country or no country. We belong to and are fighting for the former, against a foe in front belonging to the latter. If there be any in your midst so vile as to belong to the latter, we leave them to the loyal citizens of Connecticut to do them justice. When we have crushed the foe in front, we will ourselves, if necessity requires, take care of the more cowardly ones in the rear, who are heaping contempt upon our cause and insult upon our efforts.

Let the people of Connecticut remember that the issue is fairly before them, whether they will make a cowardly surrender of the cause of free government; whether they will basely desert the thousands who are fighting their battles, to strengthen the arms and direct the bayonets of the foe; whether they will cast contumely on the noble dead who have already fallen in this struggle, and whose headstone point the way to duty. We are willing still to bear the hardships and brave the dangers of the field; we call upon you to decide whether you will sustain us, or give comfort and strength to our enemies? To us the Southern skies are brightening with the light of hope; let not defeat at home turn back "the shadows upon the dial."

Unanimously adopted by the officers and men of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

SAMUEL ROSS, Colonel.
Attest, JAS. B. BURDANE, Adjutant.

From the British Possessions.

A PRIVATEER SAID TO BE FITTING OUT TO OPERATE IN THE PACIFIC—THE STORY DOUBTED.

The Victoria *Chronicle* on the 4th of February startled its little world by the following article:

"Few Victorians are aware of the fact that the last month witnessed the arrival and departure from this city of a Commodore of the Confederate States Navy—a gentleman who carried in his pocket, or some other safe repository, a commission duly signed and sealed by JEFF. DAVIS, enjoining him to take command of any vessel which the means of himself (or friends) might purchase, and, in the name of the said Confederate States, to seize, hold or destroy any or all of the property of citizens of the United States of America which might fall in his way. The gentleman alluded to passed nearly a month in this city. He came unheralded and unannounced. The ostensible object of his visit was to buy a steamer for the Mexican coasting trade. His real business was to purchase an English steamer, take aboard an armament and a crew, and clandestinely put to sea before any of the representatives of Yankeedom residing here were aware of his intentions, or even of his presence among us. The Panama-bound California steamer with her $1,000,000 and upward in treasure, and her 500 passengers, would have been brought to soon after she got the coast of Mexico; the passengers transferred to the privateer or sent ashore, and the mail steamship, manned by the privateer's crew, headed north for this or some other British Port, where she might be burned or abandoned, and the rovers, after sharing the treasure, walk ashore and appear on the streets of Victoria as boldly as did the Captain of the *Sumter* in Liverpool, after capturing and burning numerous American vessels on the high seas. The project fell through from want of *cash*. A certain sum was offered for a certain steamer here, but was declined, on the ground of being too low. A certain moulded man was approached, the plan laid before him, and he was asked, for a certain portion of the profits, to engage in the plot, by the advancement of the means necessary to buy the steamer. He declined the offer—not liking the risk—the affair fell through, and the Commodore has gone to San Francisco. Had not the funds fallen short, the "bold privateer" might to-day have been afloat, and a treasure-freighted California steamer in a fair way of being sent to Davy Jones' locker. As it is, no one has been hurt, and our San Francisco friends, remembering that "forewarned is forearmed," will, if they are wise, immediately guard against even the probabilities of the plot being carried to a successful consummation at some future time."

Next day the *British Colonist*, after reading a lecture to its contemporary, and charging it with systematic humbuggery, thus explains the *Chronicle's* story:

"The real pith and substance of the whole matter is this: The firm of S. & S. M. HOLDERNESS, who had a store here in 1858 and 1859, and who own property on Yates-street, and are the largest shippers from San Francisco to Mexico, were anxious to open up a trade between Victoria, San Francisco and Mazatlan, and other ports on the coast of Mexico. Last November they applied to Messrs. LOWE & BRO. about purchasing the *Thames*. The house of HENRY NATHAN & Co. had also been written to on the subject.

The *Colonist* then introduces the letter in question, which is addressed by S. & S. M. HOLDERNESS to HENRY NATHAN, Esq., and adds:

"When Capt. MANLY arrived, bringing letters from the British Consul and others, he was not prepared to offer more than $15,000 for the *Thames*, whereas her owners wanted double the amount—so no bargain could be made. Mr. NATHAN was not disposed to offer more than $10,000; and as will be seen from the letter of Messrs. HOLDERNESS, they wanted the steamer sent to San Francisco before buying her. A pretty place, indeed, in which to fit out a Confederate privateer! Thus the public hear the pith and substance from which has been manufactured a "yarn" to gull them. We should not have taken the trouble to write this story, were it not calculated to do us an injury, creating on the part of the American authorities a perfect system of espionage in our midst, and raising an ill-feeling between Americans and our people."

The Puget Sound (Steilacoom, W. T.,) *Herald* says on this subject:

"From some of the officers of the United States revenue cutter *Shubrick* we learn that an attempt—which proved nearly successful, and possibly may yet prove so—was recently made in Victoria to send to sea a pirate to prey upon American commerce on the Pacific. It seems that the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Thames*, which arrived from London a few weeks since, is for sale, and deeming her well suited for their purpose, the Secessionists of Victoria set about raising the wherewith to purchase her. They succeeded in obtaining all the money required, save $7,000, and at last accounts were at a standstill for this amount. Should they obtain her, there is no doubt of their ability to find a full complement of men, for there is no scarcity of idle and desperate characters in Victoria, who would sooner cut a throat than labor for a livelihood. According to the programme of the projectors of this scheme, one of the first exploits of the pirate was to be a capture of the *Shubrick* and *Joe Lane*, which they designed also to convert into pirates. That such a project as the above has been suggested we think there is little doubt; but we are slow to believe in the sincerity of those who proposed it. The *Thames* has an armament of some eight or ten guns, several of them of heavy calibre, and could readily be converted into a rather formidable pirate."

BRIDGE BUILDING EXTRAORDINARY.—In his defence before the Court of Inquiry at Washington, Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL passes the following high encomium upon the energy and skill of Gen. HAUPT, Chief of Construction and Operation of the United States military railways:

"The large railroad bridge over the Rappahannock, some 600 feet long by 65 feet high, and the larger one over Potomac Creek, some 400 feet long by 80 feet high, were built from the trees cut down by the troops in the vicinity, and this without those troops losing their discipline or their instruction as soldiers. The work they did excited, to a high degree, the wonder and admiration of several distinguished foreign officers, who had never imagined such constructions possible by such means, and in such a way, in the time in which they were done."

Gen. McDOWELL then adds in a note:

"The Potomac Run bridge is a most remarkable structure. When it is considered that in the campaigns of NAPOLEON, trestle bridges of more than one story, even of moderate height, were regarded as impracticable, and that, too, for common military roads, it is not difficult to understand why distinguished Europeans should express surprise at so bold a specimen of American military engineering. It is a structure which ignores all the rules and precedents of military science as laid down in books. It is constructed chiefly of round sticks cut from the woods, and not even divested of bark; the legs of the trestles are braced with round poles. It is in four stories, three of trestles, and one of crib-work. The total height, from the deepest part of the stream to the rail, is 93 feet. It is 1,400 feet from end to end. It will allow forty heavy railway trains in both directions, and has withstood several severe freshets and storms without injury.

This bridge was built in May, 1862, in nine working days, during which time the greater part of the material was cut and hauled. It contains more than two million feet of lumber. The original structure, which it replaced, required as many months as this did days. It was constructed by the common soldiers of the Army of the Rappahannock, (command of Major-Gen. McDOWELL,) under the supervision of his Aid-de-Camp, Colonel, now Brig.-Gen. HERMAN HAUPT, Chief of Railroad Construction and Transportation."

Ingenious Automata.

The St. Paul, Minn., *Daily Press* gives the following description of an ingenious group of automata, which has been arranged by a citizen of that place:

"The 'machine,' to use a workman's phrase, consists of a frame-work table, fifteen feet long, on which rests six musical boxes of various ranges—one for each of the players, who are 'seated' behind the table. Underneath the frame-work is a wooden cylinder, ten feet in length and eighteen inches in diameter, in which is inserted nearly 40,000 wire pins, about an inch long, in rows and groups much like a gigantic music-box cylinder. This cylinder is revolved by a power constructed like a clock movement, operated with a weight of about 400 pounds. The steel pegs as they revolve strike a set of levers, of which there are two pairs to each player. One of these give a perpendicular motion to the arms, thus striking the chords of the pianos, and the other produces a lateral motion, thus causing the arms to move from chord to chord as required by the tune played. All these operations, in each and all of the figures, must, of course, harmonize, so as to avoid discord in the notes. It will thus be seen what an immense amount of labor was required to construct this cylinder alone. One was thrown aside after being entirely finished, causing a delay of months. The peculiar combinations of pulleys, levers, springs and weights that are in the figures, and give them their life-like and mysterious movements, it is impossible to explain so as to be intelligible to our readers. They are intricate and yet simple, and fully come up to the requirements of the case.

We have referred to the instruments on which they play as *pianos*, because the music they make so much resembles the notes of the latter. In truth, they are not pianos though, but a new kind of musical instrument, an invention of Mr. KELLEY, and one for which he has secured protection by letters patent. The chords are wire, and traverse a sounding box, producing, when struck by the figures, full and pleasant notes. They run from a high to a low volume, and each one covers a range of seven octaves, in musical parlance. The longest is six feet, and the largest has nineteen chords, equal to three octaves of twelve strings. All of these chords are struck while playing, and all in the right place, making good "time" and no "discord." Mr. KELLEY's players each have a range of four and a half octaves.

The instrument plays a number of tunes. Competent musicians, who have heard its performance, say its music is equal to that which a good piano player would produce, each tune being correct, because there can be no deviation. GEORGE SEIBERT and Prof. N. P. INGALLS have directed and arranged this department.

Three of the figures are in male costume, and the other three in beautiful female costume. The heads are marvels of ingenious workmanship, being of wax, colored to the life, with movable glass eyes and suitable wigs. These heads alone cost $500. A little distance off they would defy detection from one who did not *know* they were wax, instead of living flesh and blood. All things being ready for a tune, the operator starts the instrument. The players turn and glance at the leader, bow to the audience, and then look down at their pianos. The first note struck, they rattle off the tunes in a manner that makes one's feet involuntarily dance time to the notes.

The President of the United States to the Workingmen of London.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Feb. 2, 1863.

To the Workingmen of London:

I have received the New-Year's address which you have sent me with a sincere appreciation of the exalted and humane sentiments by which it was inspired.

As those sentiments are manifestly the enduring support of the free institutions of England, so I am sure also that they constitute the only reliable basis for free institutions throughout the world.

The resources, advantages and powers of the American people are very great, and they have, consequently, succeeded to equally great responsibilities. It seems to have devolved upon them to test whether a Government, established on the principles of human freedom, can be maintained against an effort to build one upon the exclusive foundation of human bondage.

They will rejoice with me in the new evidences which your proceedings furnish, that the magnanimity they are exhibiting is justly estimated by the true friends of freedom and humanity in foreign countries.

Accept my best wishes for your individual welfare, and for the welfare and happiness of the whole British people. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WELLAND CANAL TOLLS.—The Detroit Board of Trade have appointed a Committee to draft a protest, to be presented to the proper authorities, in conjunction with Committees from the various Boards on the lakes, asking that the toll on the Welland Canal be either reduced, or that American money be accepted in payment. As at present constituted, the rates are exorbitant, when the fact is considered that more than one-third of an advance is exacted when payment is made in American money. It is thought, however, that an arrangement can be effected that will be satisfactory to all parties.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by WILLIAM B. CROSBY, BENJAMIN L. SWAN and JAMES LENOX, Esqs.

Rev. Dr. SPRING read the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Communications were received from the United States Christian Commission, from Maryland State Bible Society, from Rev. A. G. MCAULEY and others, in regard to to the distribution in the army, hospitals, among prisoners of war, &c.; from Rev. H. M. SCUDDER, D. D., India, returning thanks for assistance to that mission in its Bible work, and in regard to the translation of the Tamil Scriptures; from Col. TRONCHIN, Chairman of the Swiss-Italian Committee, with a statement of their account with this Society, and showing the labors of their colporteurs; from Bishop BOONE, Shanghai, with an account of the presentation to the Emperor of China of the Bible presented to him by this Board; from Rev. R. S. MACLAY, Fuh-Chau, sending account with this Society, and showing increased facilities for printing the Scriptures; from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, two letters, showing increasing demand for the Scriptures in Egypt, and as to providing Scriptures for the numerous blind people in that country; also showing the progress of Bible truth in Turkey within the last ten years; from Rev. Dr. GOODELL, Constantinople, stating his completion of the revision of the Bible for the third time, and the finishing of his labors in that department.

Grants of books were made to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for distribution in Bremen, Germany; to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for their mission in Africa; to the Freedmen's Relief Association, for Hilton Head; to the American Sunday School Union; to the German Evangelical Book Union; 309 volumes were granted to captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; and to the Christian Commission, auxiliary societies near the field of action, and other responsible parties, 194,950 volumes in various languages, for the army, navy, hospitals, prisoners of war, &c. This was in carrying out the provisions adopted at the last meeting of the Board. In money, $54,190 were appropriated for the foreign work the ensuing year.

An interesting feature in the meeting was the presentation of a bar of silver, fresh from the mine, from a newly formed auxiliary society in Storey County, Nevada Territory.

Naval.

LAUNCH OF THREE STEAM GUNBOATS.

The double propeller steam gunboat *Metacomet* was launched at Mr. SLACK's ship-yard in Williamsburgh, on Saturday. Two sister ships of hers, the *Chicopee* and *Massasoit*, were also put afloat during the week. The *Mendota*, which was described in detail in these columns embodied all the characteristics of these, being in fact, from the keel to the jibboom built from the same specification. The following is a list of the ships now afloat of this fleet.

Vessels.	When Launched.	Where.
Mendota	29th of January	Brooklyn.
Sassacus	——	Portsmouth, N.H.
Tallapoosa	3d of March	Boston.
Metacomet	7th of March	Williamsburgh.

The *Chicopee* has arrived here from Boston to have her machinery put in. It is in course of construction at the Morgan Iron Works. The engines of the *Metacomet* are going ahead rapidly at the South Brooklyn Boiler Works.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWO MEN SERIOUSLY STABBED IN THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.—At a late hour on Thursday night a serious affray occurred on the corner of Eleventh-street and First-avenue, among a party of eight or ten men. During the affray, JAMES O'ROURKE and JAMES FLEMING were very badly wounded by knives. The latter received an extensive wound in the abdomen, from which his bowels protruded so much that it was feared he would die before he arrived at the Station-house. O'ROURKE had his face cut in several places. The wounded men were yesterday taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is believed that they cannot survive their injuries. The Police have arrested three men, who are charged with having inflicted the wounds upon FLEMING and O'ROURKE.

FIRE IN THE WYOMING HOTEL.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich-street, occupied by JACOB SHOEMAKER. It originated on the second floor, owing to a defect in the register, and but for the timely efforts of the police and firemen would, doubtless, have resulted in great loss. The house contained more than one hundred boarders at the time, all of whom escaped without serious injury. The loss by fire and water, in the contents of the hotel, will amount to about $800; fully insured. The building was damaged to the amount of $500. It is owned by SAMUEL COOK, and is fully insured in City companies. JOHN PFEIFER occupied the basement of the building as a barber's shop. His loss is about $200; no insurance.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following is a list of the appointments and resignations in the Police Department, during the past week:

Appointments.—James Cole, to Fourth; Yates Esmond, to First; Charles W. Mehrer, to Eighth; Thomas McCafferty, to First; Anthony Glastater, to Seventh; Edward Mason, to Third; William Harris, to Twenty-seventh; Henry Muller, to Sixth; Michael Holley, to Sixth; Timothy Kennedy, to Fourth; Patrick Smith, to Twenty-ninth.

Resignations.—Newton Cannon, First; Andrew Mueller, Fifth; George W. Seymour, Thirteenth; George A. Brown, Fifth.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.—The Young Men's Republican Executive Committee met on Friday evening, and organized by the election of ALLAN RUTHERFORD, of the Seventeenth Ward, as Chairman, and CHARLES S. STRONG, of the Thirteenth Ward, as Secretary. We understand that public meetings are to be held weekly under the auspices of this Committee, for the purpose of sustaining the Government and the President in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union.

DEADLY ASSAULT WITH AN AX.—CHARLES GROSBOWER was brought before Justice STEERS, on Friday, charged with having assaulted ADOLPH MARQUINTZ with an ax. Several blows were struck with this instrument upon the head of the latter, and the injuries inflicted will doubtless prove fatal. The Magistrate recognized the offender as one who had been frequently before him for various crimes. He was committed to prison to await the result of the assault.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report of the New-York Hospital to March 6:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Feb. 27	162	101	263
Admitted to March 6	28	16	44
Discharged, cured or relieved	27	13	40
Died	—	4	4
Remaining at date	163	100	263

Males, 241; females 22.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE IN FURMAN-STREET.—Shortly after 7 o'clock Friday evening, a fire broke out in the upper story of No. 9 Furman-street, occupied by Mr. GODWIN as a steel wire tempering factory. The establishment runs through to No. 8. The buildings are four stories in height, of brick, and the different floors are occupied for various manufacturing purposes. The flames spead through both buildings, and destroyed a large amount of property. Mr. MARRIOTT McKENNY occupied the first floor of No. 9 as an iron railing manufactory, the second floor as a horse-shoe nail factory, the third was occupied by HARLEY & SON, Cabinet-makers, and as a brass furnishing establishment by Mr. FLETCHER. No. 8, first floor, was also occupied by Mr. McKENNY; the second floor as an iron furnishing shop; the third, by BENJAMIN & DOREMUS, as a skirt-covering factory, and by DONAHUE & GUNHOUSE, boot-fitters. There was a large quantity of stock and material on hand, which, together with the machinery on the upper floors, was either destroyed or greatly damaged. It is not known how the fire originated, but supposed to have been the result of accident. The loss on buildings is about $6,000; contents about $10,000; partially covered by Insurance.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE COURTS.—The March term of the King's County Circuit Court will commence on Monday next, the 9th inst. The calendar contains 127 causes, of which the first twenty will be called the first day, namely: Nos. 1, Chapman *vs.* Barlow and others; 2, Brown *vs.* Chadsey; 3, Wilson *vs.* Archer; 4, Taylor *vs.* Crane and others; 5 Same *vs.* Same; 6, McAdams *vs.* American Blank Book Co.; 7, Wetmore *vs.* Atlantic White Lead Co.; 8, Scranton and others *vs.* Clark;

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Washington that Gen. BURNSI has been positively assigned to a command, and will leave in a few days for the scene of his duties.

The Richmond papers of the 5th inst. contain telegrams from Savannah, announcing another attack on Fort McAllister on the 3d. Three ironclads and two mortars opened on the fort, and succeeded in dismounting an eight-inch Columbiad and wounding two men—according to the rebel report. The attack was continued nearly all night, but was not renewed next day. The fort is said to be uninjured.

Gold is up to *three hundred* in Richmond. So says the *Dispatch* of the 5th. Various causes are assigned for the sudden advance of fifty per cent. The *Dispatch* thinks it is chiefly owing to the demand from blockade runners, and from foreigners leaving the Confederacy. Silver has kept pace with gold, and even bank notes are now selling in the rebel capital at fifty per cent. premium.

Among the rebel news published by us this morning will be found some curious and instructive admissions of the rebel Secretary of War, regarding the stringency of the blockade, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies for the rebel army. He apprehends no difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of arms and ammunition, but the question of subsistence is rather an alarming one. The harvests of the past season, he says, have not generally proved propitious, and notwithstanding the much larger breadth of land devoted to the culture of cereals and forage, the [illegible] in many extensive districts is below the aver[illegible].

By the steamer *Columbia*, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning, we receive advices from New-Orleans to the 27th ult. There had been no military movement of importance. Gen WEITZEL had a strong force in the Lafourche country, watching the enemy's movements. It was rumored that Gen. GROVER, in command at Baton Rouge, had refused to recognize the negro regiments which had been sent there, and that Gen. BANKS had in consequence issued a special order commanding their recognition. Business in New-Orleans was dull. A number of released National prisoners had arrived there, including our men captured at Galveston, a party of regulars surrendered by the traitor TWIGGS twenty-two months ago, and those captured on board the *Queen of the West*.

The rebels have a report from Port Hudson that Gen. BANKS' forces, or a portion of them, are moving toward that point from Baton Rouge. A dispatch, dated the 25th ult., announces that a force of 4,000 men were marching toward Larganza—the advance guard being at Amite River, only twelve miles from Port Hudson. A subsequent dispatch, dated the 27th, announces that the "Yankees" had been driven from Point Coupée.

The United States Senate yesterday did nothing of importance in open session.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the enlargement of the locks of the Champlain Canal, was reported favorably; also, a bill to change the location of the Baldwinsville Canal and to enlarge the locks; also, the bill to facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad. A bill to authorize the use of dummy-engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad was introduced. The New-York Warehousing bill was ordered to a third reading. The Senate agreed to hold a session on Tuesday evening for the consideration of general orders.

In the Assembly, Messrs. KORN, REDINGTON and MAYHAM were appointed a Special Committee to inquire into the alleged illegal imprisonment of citizens of New-York in Fort McHenry. A bill to amend the General Bounty law, so as to make it apply to cities, was reported favorably, and it was moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole. Notice was given of a bill to authorize a railroad in Pearl, Madison and other streets in New-York. The Annual Appropriation bill was passed. The Special Committee on Harbor Defences was dissolved, and the Standing Committee on the Militia and Public Defence was instructed to inquire into the condition of the defences of the harbor of New-York, and report before the close of the session what action is necessary on the part of the State for the defence of the City. The Assembly adjourned until 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM addressed a full house at the Broadway Headquarters of the Democracy last evening. He opposed the war, advocated immediate peace, denounced our Conscription act as ten times worse than that of Poland, and counseled resistance to it by the people of the North.

We have advices from Mexico to the 17th ult. by way of Havana, brought to this port by the *Columbia*. Gen. FOREY, commander of the French forces, had issued a proclamation dated the 15th, announcing that the French Army was about to march on the Capital. The forward movement was expected to commence on the 21st or 22d. There had been no fighting since the last previous advices. It was believed that the French were about to occupy the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, from the fact that a detachment of troops had been sent to the mouth by the *Coatzcoalcos*, with a gunboat to blockade Minatitlan.

Advices from Havana by the *Columbia* are to the 2d inst. The weather there was very warm, and business was dull. There had been but one arrival from a rebel port—the schooner *William Batty*, from Tampa Bay, with cotton. The rebel steamers *Alice* and *Antonica* were undergoing repairs. Nothing had been heard of the *Alabama* or *Florida*. News had been received at Havana from Venezuela that the "Federals" had got possession of Carracas, and that Maracaibo was still blockaded.

Dates from Kingston, Jamaica, to Feb. 7, have been received. The only news of interest is of the dissolution of the Colonial Assembly, which took place on the 31st January, in consequence of a vote unfriendly to the Colonial Government. Weather and the general health are reported good. Subscriptions to the Lancashire Relief Fund continue to pour in.

The Board of Councilmen met at 2 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, and considered the Annual Appropriation bill for 1863, which was the special order. The figures presented by the Finance Committee were exactly those adopted by the other Board, but they were made to undergo wonderful mutations. About all the increases and new items voted by the Aldermen were rescinded. A new item of $80,000 was inserted to pay for the use of the Morse telegraph apparatus during the past six years, and to establish a system of telegraphing that will connect all the fire-engine houses, public buildings, &c., as recommended by the Mayor in a message to the Board at the previous meeting. The item of $12,500 in the Comptroller's budget, for constructing two new parks over the Harlem Railroad tunnel on Fourth-avenue, and which was stricken out by the Aldermen, was reinserted. An effort to reinsert $20,000 for the Commission laying out the City above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was unsuccessful. In a very few instances items were reduced below the Comptroller's estimates. Conference Committees probably will be appointed to adjust the differences of the two Boards, which amount to over $1,000,000. The Board adopted a report of the Ferry Committee to advertise and sell the ferry franchises from East Houston, Christopher, and Eighty-eighth streets, respectively to Williamsburgh, Hoboken and Astoria, for a period of ten years from the 1st of May next. Adjourned to 4 P. M. on Monday.

In the case of RICHARD D. ADDINGTON, tried in the Court of Over and Terminer for assault with intent to kill, the jury, after being out all night, returned into Court yesterday morning, with a verdict of "assault and battery." The prisoner was remanded for sentence on Monday. The case of RICHARD MCCORMICK, indicted for murder, is set down for to-morrow, in this Court.

Limited sales of Flour were reported on Saturday at a further reduction of 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. A very moderate business was transacted in Grain; Wheat and Oats were lower; Corn was heavy. The movements in Provisions, Groceries, Tallow and Cotton were restricted, though buyers had any existing advantage. Whisky was in fair demand at steady figures. Hides, Skins and Leather were less active. Hay, Hops, Seeds, Hemp and Wool were in less request. The freight engagements were limited at easier rates. There were 509 vessels of all classes in port.

English Judgments of the War for the Union.

Mr. CHARLES G. LORING, of Boston, undertook toward the close of last year to convince one of his friends in England—a brother lawyer, Mr. EDWIN FIELD, of London—of the justice of the complaints of English speech and behavior touching the war, which at that time were in every man's mouth. Mr. FIELD refused to be convinced without a struggle, and the result was a long correspondence, which Mr. LORING has since been induced to publish. It now lies before us in a large pamphlet, and contains the main points of the controversy, as fully stated as is possible within the limits of letters which when written were private, and intended to remain so. We wish we could add that Mr. LORING was rewarded by witnessing Mr. FIELD'S repentance and conversion as the result of his labors. But we regret to say that, after all was said that could be said, the Englishman appears to have remained firm as ever in his convictions that the war was foolish and unnecessary, and that the North was gone clean mad.

Mr. FIELD'S state of mind about American affairs, as revealed in his letters, is well worth studying, because he represents a class of Englishmen of large culture, of liberal opinions, of strong Anti-Slavery sentiments, and with many reasons, political as well as social, for wishing well both to the American Government and people. He cannot be accused of jealousy either of our power or our growth, or of hostility to our manners and institutions. He is, beside, bitterly opposed to Slavery, and speaks of the South and the slaveholders in terms of dislike which even WENDELL PHILLIPS would pronounce suitable, if not strong; and nevertheless, the war for the Union inspires him with a repugnance which seems sometimes to rise into indignation. He is convinced that it is impossible for the North to succeed in its enterprise, and that if it did succeed, its triumph would bring it nothing but a load of shame, with long years of sorrow and degradation in perspective. And he assumes, like all Englishmen, that it was possible at the outset, and that it is possible still, for the North to let the South go, without the sacrifice of anything beyond so many square miles of territory, peopled by so many millions of barbarians and brutes. He imagines, in short, and so do all those of his countrymen who believe the Union to be a partnership of States, with the right of secession at will reserved to each one, that we stand at the present moment precisely in the same position as France or England, menaced with the loss of a province—that it is our pride, and not our safety or welfare which has anything to fear from dissolution.

It is this error which is the basis of two-thirds of the hostility of the Liberal party in England to our prosecution of the war, that Mr. LORING discusses at greatest length and with most force, and his arguments on this point will, if his pamphlet is circulated in England, unquestionably produce an effect upon men who are more interested in the legal and Constitutional aspects of the quarrel than Mr. FIELD, despite his profession, seems to be. The fatal effect of any concession of the right of secession that is not extorted by force of arms, and therefore without value as a precedent, upon the relations of the States remaining in the Union, and the consequent character of a struggle for national existence which this fact imparts to the efforts of the North, Mr. LORING has all described. The great difficulty experienced in exacting for this argument its due weight on the English mind, lies, however, in the fact which Mr. LORING has hardly noticed, that Englishmen are so familiar with the omnipotence of Parliament, as the basis of their political system, that there are but very few of them who can conceive of a written document, like our Constitution, possessing a force superior to that of a legislative body; and the reverence of the people of the North for it partakes consequently, even in the eyes of such men as the writers of the *Spectator*, of the character of superstition, not far removed from Fetish worship.

A large part of the support given to the war policy by the people of the North, however, owes its impulse, not to facts of any kind, or to arguments of any kind, but to feelings which are in themselves noble and ennobling, though they admit of no logical justification—the sentiment of nationality, the pride of strength, the thirst for rank and distinction among the great Powers of the world. These are the characteristics of our "imperial race," and the possession of them is essential to enable any people to play a great part in history. These alone would, in our opinion, amply warrant the United States in holding on to the last gasp to every inch of territory, every shred of power, it ever had. It is on the grandeur and legitimacy of these ideas that the policy of England and France, at home and abroad, are both based; and if the time ever comes in either country when the public is satisfied with having its affairs administered with a sole view to economy and material utility, it will be a virtual confession of a desire to relinquish all moral influence, and lay aside all moral dignity. Singularly enough, however, those nations which are loudest in asserting their own claims to predominance, which rests on strength and audacity, are most stringent in exacting from all others a policy of strict devotion to peace and economy, and the cultivation of the virtues of every-day life. The Englishman who would sell his last shirt and shed the last drop of his blood sooner than see India or Gibraltar wrested from the Crown, is horrified at the spectacle of a Massachusetts man holding on grimly to Louisiana. This want of sympathy for the hopes of others, is an old characteristic of all nations—so old and so familiar that it is but a waste of breath to say much of the hard and spiteful words in which the English have evinced it toward ourselves. It is pitiful to hear Mr. FIELD trying to conceal it, by declaring that the English newspapers do not express the feelings of the English public. But, on the other hand, it is futile for Mr. LORING to attempt to reason them out of it, though his treatment of these points are among the best portions of his letters. There are certain inspirations, national as well as individual, in which other people can never share, and which can never be communicated, let us labor ever so much—for the reason, amongst others, that they are of necessity selfish. To desire greatness and distinction is always selfishness, but, nevertheless, without it, two-thirds of the great things of history would never have been accomplished. Our business now is to prove our fitness for the place we claim, by our manner of struggling for it. It is this alone that will ever be our justification in the world's eyes, for the sacrifices we are imposing on ourselves and our neighbors.

Naval Operations on the Mississippi—A Hint for Admiral Porter.

In the progress of so great a war as we are waging, the "good luck" cannot always be on one side. Each combatant is often forced to draw comfort on the happening of an untoward event by the reflection that it was not so bad as it might have been. We are compelled to accept this minor consolation in considering the loss of the iron-clad monitor *Indianola*, below Vicksburgh. At first it was not clear in what condition the enemy obtained this prize. It appeared that the struggle had been very brief—that the *Indianola* had yielded to the assaults of two rams—but beyond this nothing was certain. Some of the crew stated that she had been abandoned in a sinking condition, but other reports were current that the rebels had taken her below and anchored her under the guns of Port Hudson. The public mind, annoyed by the unwelcome news, was willing to accept this story, and fears were even entertained that with the *Indianola* and the *Queen of the West* the rebels would dash at once into the lower Mississippi, destroy Commodore FARRAGUT'S wooden fleet, and recapture not only Baton Rouge, but even New-Orleans. And undoubtedly a raid of the *Indianola* down the river might have put in peril a very large Union fleet, and rendered doubtful our tenure of the Lower Mississippi. But happily we are relieved of apprehension on this score. We have the best authority—that of the rebels themselves—for stating that the *Indianola* will, if we perform *our* duty, never do service under the Confederate flag. Though lost to us, the vessel is equally lost to the enemy. "She is sunk on the Mississippi side, and her upper works removed." Such is the rebel report.

Naval officers at Vicksburgh, it seems to us, have now a very clear duty before them. They have been taught by experience a severe but profitable lesson. They must put their knowledge to immediate practical use. They have learnt, in the first place, that Vicksburgh can be safely passed by rams and iron-clads. This is the essential fact, and covers the whole ground involved in the presence of the grand Union army and fleet before Vicksburgh. The imperative duty is to pass Vicksburgh again, by whatever gunboats and iron-clads are at hand for the purpose. But after the passage, let there be caution. The career of the *Queen of the West* proved that even one not very formidable vessel of war could carry destruction to almost all the rebel craft afloat on the Mississippi and Red rivers, and penetrate to the very heart of their richest districts. The misfortune of the *Indianola* proves, that however powerful a single armed vessel, she may be mastered by a combined attack of weaker craft. Perhaps we may add that a third fact has been developed by our two losses below Vicksburgh—namely, that the rebels have only the *Webb* and the *Queen of the West* wherewith to dispute with us the control of the river between Vicksburgh and Port Hudson.

Now what follows? Why, these very important conclusions, that Com. PORTER can run the batteries at Vicksburgh with a new iron-clad of the *Indianola* pattern, which he now has with him, and enough other fighting vessels to make a fleet able to overpower everything the rebels have afloat; that after running the batteries this fleet should not go scattering about in a chase after adventure, as did the *Queen of the West*, but should keep together and sweep the river of all adversaries by the strength of their combined broadsides. And, lastly, all this should be done before the rebels have time to raise the *Indianola*, which they are, no doubt, preparing to attempt. Let Com. PORTER remember the case of the steam-frigate *Merrimac*, supposed to be so securely sunk at Gosport Navy-yard, but afterward converted into such a nuisance to our arms. It ought not to be many days before the disasters below Vicksburgh are fully retrieved, and the last rebel bottom on the Mississippi and Red Rivers, sent to Davy Jones' locker. Our ability to do the work is proved—the errors of the late operations are manifest—and the incapacity of the rebel authorities to oppose a better conducted raid upon their communications across the Mississippi and up the Red River, is no longer an open question. The value of a new demonstration on the waters below Vicksburgh will be found in its promptness and vigor. We are ready. The rebels are not.

Constitutionalism in Prussia—The Policy of the Deputies.

Constitutionalism in England, under Queen VICTORIA, and constitutionalism in Prussia, under King WILLIAM, are two very different things. In England, the Constitution, and Parliament as its exponent, are supreme; the Queen is but its highest subject. She never makes herself a party to the acts of her Ministers, nor opposes her opinion to the expressed will of Parliament, and she can always change her Government without detriment to her authority. She secures her prerogatives, maintains her sway, and gives stability to her throne, by rigid observance of the law, and rigid respect for the rights of the people's representatives. In Prussia just now the case is quite otherwise. There the sovereign tramples on the Constitution at his whim; contemns the Legislature, and regards his Ministers as but a species of upper servants, who are bound to carry out his caprices, and by whom, as long as they do so, he is obliged in honor to stand, no matter how offensive to the nation or antagonistic to law may be their doings. That this is WILLIAM'S theory of constitutionalism is evident from his reply to the address of the Lower Chamber. In this document, his Serene Majesty reproves the Deputies for having presumed to censure the conduct of the Government, because, forsooth, *he* had sanctioned its acts. The three estates of the realm, not having been able to come to an agreement, it was, of course, the duty of the Landesvater to take care that the nation's interests should not suffer. The King warns the Deputies that he is determined to uphold the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the Kerrenhaus, despite the attempts of the popular branch of the Diet to encroach on them; and he winds up with the expression of a hope that this manifestation of his conciliatory disposition will be met in a like spirit.

The King's notions of what is conciliatory are no less eccentric than are his ideas touching what is constitutional. The declaration that he deems the levying of taxes, without the consent of the nation's representatives, a highly constitutional act, and the avowal of his determination to repeat the operation, should those representatives dare to reject the Ministerial budget for the current year, are odd manifestations of a conciliatory disposition, and seem, to the common mind, to indicate much more a desire to exasperate the Second Chamber. The Prussian monarch is clearly a political heresiarch, who cannot be convinced that it is the duty of a King to submit to the popular will in matters appertaining to the Government of his hereditary dominions. But though such may be his Majesty's present opinion, it is apparent, from his former treatment of a brother sovereign, that he once held to a different creed. The violation of a monarch's constitutional obligations was not, in times gone by, so venal an offence in his eyes as now it seems. The King, once upon a time, figured as the champion of constitutions, not as their desecrator; and when the Elector of Hesse presumed to trifle with his subjects' rights, and called in Austrian and Bavarian mercenaries to enable him to do so with impunity, it was this very Prussian King who espoused the cause of law and liberty in little Hesse, and threatened its ruler with fire and sword, if he did not promptly dismiss his allies, and pay all proper respect to the provisions of the Hessian Constitution. He deemed it a heinous offence in the Elector to trample down the rights of the Hessians, but he now considers it quite becoming, in a descendant of the Great FREDERIC, to outrage the rights of the Prussian people and their representatives. He regarded the crime of the petty despot as worthy of bloody reprehension; but when he himself perpetrates the same outrage on a bigger scale, the mild protest of the Chamber excites his royal wrath.

If the object of the King was to provoke the Deputies to some act of rashness, by the imperious and defiant tone of his reply to their address, the Landesvater has been disappointed. Notwithstanding the royal indignities, the popular leaders continue to display the greatest prudence and calmness. Suspending all action for the present touching the unconstitutional budget of 1862, they have decided to discuss in detail the budget for 1863, and thus to give the monarch and his Ministers another opportunity of retracing their steps, or of placing themselves still deeper in the wrong. This was a politic resolve for the popular Chamber. Had it afforded WILLIAM a pretext for a dissolution of the Diet, it would have damaged its own interests, as well as those of the whole nation. The Prussian liberal Press being gagged, and at his mercy, the country and the Chamber would have been without an organ. As it is, though the popular journals dare not venture to comment on the debates, they will be at liberty to publish them, and in this way the people will be kept posted up as to the questions at issue between the King and their representatives.

The present session of the Prussian Chambers promises to be the most important that the people of that kingdom have ever witnessed. For since the old disputes about prerogative and privilege, which convulsed England in the days of the STUARTS, few graver controversies have sprung up between sovereign and subject than that which now troubles the Prussian realm. The King and the nation are fairly pitted against each other; the destinies of each are in the balance. If the King can raise revenue and create armies, by virtue of his prerogative, and in defiance of the veto of the Lower Chamber, whenever he can set the two branches of the Diet at variance, and if, in these circumstances, the people's representatives cease to be guardians of the public purse and liberties, then is the Constitution of no validity, and WILLIAM is an absolute monarch. There are, however, certain disadvantages which would attend his attainment of this coveted position. As he derives his title to the Prussian crown from that contemned Constitution, he would not, in the case supposed, be any longer a king *de jure*, but merely a king *de facto*, who would reign by *might*, and not by *right*, and whose throne the people would be justified in upsetting the moment they felt themselves strong enough to do so. If WILLIAM be as wise as he is able, he will take warning from the fate of the STUARTS, content himself with the privileges which the law allows him, and hasten to make terms with the Deputies while they are yet in a conciliatory mood.

An Ambulance Corps for the Army.

The "Ambulance Corps" bill which was before Congress, failed of passage because the General-in-Chief thought the thing impracticable. The system which was last tried consisted in taking certain men from the regiments on the eve of battle to attend to the work of carrying off their comrades who might be wounded in the engagement. This plan was adopted by Gen. BURNSIDE at the battle of Fredericksburgh, and worked very well; but at all previous battles of the war, the wounded have been greatly neglected until the close of the engagement, and a vast amount of unnecessary suffering has been the consequence. When a soldier fell, the two nearest to him, if not too busily engaged, would carry him to the rear for the attention of the surgeons. But there being no regular plan of organization, and no special body of men set apart for the duty, a large part of the wounded had no attention at all. In no engagement that has yet occurred, have systematic and sufficient arrangements been made for taking care of those who should chance to fall. Thousands whom prompt assistance would have saved, have thus been allowed to linger through days of agony into untimely graves. There have been instances of men left in terrible anguish in the field for seven days, until exhaustion rendered mortal injuries which were in themselves but trifling. The ambulance trains have been left far in the rear; the drivers have frequently deserted or fled; the horses and mules have been run off by skulks and stragglers.

The only excuse that can be offered by those on whom lies the responsibility is, that the sudden exigencies of the war overwhelmed them with a burden of duty for which they were unprepared, and that, under a military system which expanded to prodigious proportions in a few months, they could not be expected to master details which it had taken years to perfect in the best regulated armies of Europe. It was a work of long time, even in the French and Austrian armies, to thoroughly learn and provide for all the possibilities of war. But the thing has been done in those armies, and we have their example to take pattern by. In the Austrian service, especially, energy and experience have suggested and effected all of which human care and foresight are capable, and there is nothing we are called on to do now but copy.

A movement has been inaugurated in New-York having this object in view. The nucleus of an ambulance corps, modeled on the Austrian principle, has been formed, and its originator has experimentally given proofs of its beneficent uses and efficiency sufficient to warrant his receiving both public and military countenance and support. The proposition is to raise a brigade whose chief duty shall be, on every field of battle, to assume exclusive charge of the wounded, until they can be placed in the hands of the surgeon. Officers and privates are drilled and practiced to this end, and there can be no question that a small force, handled as is proposed, could accomplish more than ten times their number under the condition of disorder and incompetency which has heretofore existed. In the earlier stages of a conflict the corps would act as a police to drive in stragglers; and, on the march or in camp, it could be employed as the General's body guard, and as a sanitary and peace patrol. A company of 250 men would be enough to attach to a division or *corps d'armée* of 12,000 men. An exhibition of the movements of the ambulance corps when in action has already been given in this City; and, at the request of Mayor OPDYKE, Gen. HALL, JOSEPH HOXIE, and other influential citizens, a second exhibition is announced at the Academy of Music for Tuesday evening.

A WORD TO GEN. HALLECK.—Gov. LETCHER, in a recent message to the Virginia Legislature, announced that he had confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary a considerable number of Union officers and soldiers, in retaliation for the imprisonment, by our authorities, of certain rebel bushwhackers who had been captured in Western Virginia. We have already urged upon our Government to look to this matter, and try to establish some principle with the Confederate military authorities for guidance in such cases.

The Union bushwhackers in East Tennessee and elsewhere are not so leniently dealt with by the rebel Government as mere imprisonment, and yet we exact no retaliation, and do not condescend even to notice their sufferings. They have not even the privilege of a military execution by the bullet. From the beginning, *hanging* has been their fate, and the custom is still actively kept up. The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register*, of the 20th ult., says that the counties of Johnson and Carter are still seriously infected with disloyalty (Unionism) and bushwhacking, and it gives the details of a brisk skirmish that has recently taken place at a point on the Watauga Creek. There were quite a number of Unionists killed, and, says the *Register*, "two of the bushwhackers *who were captured were immediately hung*, by order of Col. FORD." Their names were GEORGE WASHINGTON KITZ and ALEXANDER DUGGER. The *Register* further adds: "A youth also captured was sent to Knoxville; in consideration of his age, he was spared hanging, although *the executioner at the time had a rope round his neck.*" Think of these brave loyal mountaineers, and that gallant Union boy, suffering such infamies for their unflinching devotion in the field—for it seems to have been a pitched fight—to the Star-Spangled flag which has continuously waved over the hills of East Tennessee!

Our Government should take notice of such cases. We cannot even imprison a rebel guerrilla without its being followed by messages, denunciations and remonstrances from JEFF. DAVIS, mendacious proclamations concerning it to the world, and threats of bloody retaliation. No amount of savagery on the part of the rebels should compel us to adopt the habits of savages. But as there have been negotiations between our Government and the rebels, and between our commanders and rebel commanders, concerning the rights of combatants, prisoners of war, and exchange, we do not see why this matter also should not be inquired into. As it is, and has been, they summarily hang the irregular Union volunteers of East Tennessee and Texas but will not permit us to lay a little finger upon the rebel robbers and murderers Western Virginia or Missouri.

THE WAR.

Benefits and Lessons of the War—Its Effects on National Effeminacy and the Doctrine of State Rights.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When it is admitted that we are, and always have been, here and there, in certain points, below the very highest standard of European civilization, to assert that we have, nevertheless, surpassed nearly all the European nations in luxury, may sound like a paradox. Still, it is true, and not only true, but, after all, nothing wonderful, since national, like individual characters are rarely free from inconsistency. The "bold Briton" is the most brutally independent or the most obsequiously servile of men, according as he is looked at from different points of view. The French are very generally and justly regarded as an extremely witty and extremely fickle people. Yet SIDNEY SMITH found them great bores, and I have seen an ingenious argument by a clever French writer to prove that the majority of his countrymen were the most common-place, routine-loving and conservative of mortals. We ourselves are, in certain aspects, the most active people in the world; in others, as indolent as the Spaniard or any variety of the Teuton. Besides, it is certain that luxury (or material civilization) and cultivation, though frequently found in company, do not necessarily go together, so that the apparent paradox is easily susceptible of a double explanation.

Among our popular catchwords there was one of "Republican simplicity." In what this simplicity consisted, or how much of it remained, it was not easy to say, for the popular life was decidedly becoming more and more epicurean. Though this tendency, for obvious reasons, was more strongly marked in the great Atlantic cities, it was distinctly visible in all the settled parts of our country, and extended to the less cultivated as fast as they filled up. Nor was it confined to any class. The mechanic, in proportion to his means, was as Sybaritic as the millionaire. The national disposition showed itself in a thousand ways, from the gaudy and inappropriate ornaments of the river steamboat designed for the accommodation of the general public, to the country butcher, flinging away as offal much that was fit not only for animal but for human sustenance. Our profuse habits of expenditure and reckless living were the wonder of foreigners, and a strangely misplaced source of pride to many of ourselves. It is rather a singular circumstance that this private luxury was in direct opposition to the theory and practice of our Government. We can well understand how Parisian life should be something fabulously luxurious when it has the direct example and encouragement of the Court. But the splendors of our Republican Court have always been barely decent. Here, and in the absence of some official ornaments, such as judges' robes, is our "simplicity" to be found, and nowhere else. Never was luxury so democratic as ours. This, however, is merely a curious incident. A more practical question suggests itself. Was this materialism a necessary consequence of our growth in wealth and resources? A certain amount of large expenditure and luxurious living is inseparable from the idea of a flourishing country and especially from that of large and flourishing cities. Any declamations of would-be-philosophers against it are pure moonshine. It were absurd to suppose that New-York with 800,000 inhabitants could or should live on the same scale as when it had only 8,000 or 80,000. A great metropolis erected on ascetic and utilitarian principles would be something deplorable, an exaggeration of D'ISRAELI'S exaggerated manufacturing town which was "one vast squalid suburb." But—and here comes the pith of the matter—it makes all the difference imaginable wheth-

er the wealth is expended in such a manner as to effeminate the spenders of it or not. Thus whatever other harm may be done by the immense revenues of the English aristocracy, it cannot be said that the manner of their disbursement promotes sybaritism in the class possessing them or in any other class. Whatever may be the faults of English aristocrats, their worst enemies have never taxed them with want of manliness. The greater portion of their expenditure is directed to the encouragement of such sports and pursuits as render them hardy and healthy, and, to use one of their own favorite words, "plucky," fit for fight and for a long fight.

Now, unfortunately, our luxury is precisely of the effeminating kind. It is an eating and drinking, and dressing and carriage-driving luxury, a luxury of fine clothes and furniture, and overheated rooms; a purely material manifestation of the passion in its least profitable form.

The continual changes in the aristocracy of wealth, and the constant succession of new men, did much to keep up these habits. In the first place, as the tendency was in all classes, enriching any man only gave his luxurious instincts a chance of showing themselves. Secondly, of all the standards ever set up as a test of fashionable position, that of elegant luxury is the most easily attained. Many persons have a turn for it naturally, than for any intellectual or artistic excellence, and almost all persons can acquire it more easily. Could we establish by law what some popular writers appear to consider the normal state of republican society, namely, that in which the children of most poor men should be rich, and the children of all rich men poor, we should have the most extravagant and the least intellectual "upper ten" of the civilized world. There existed, indeed, a strong antagonist to the prevailing epicurean sentiment in the Puritan principle. This latter opposed the popular epicureanism from two motives—a good and a bad. The good motive was religious conviction; the bad, a total want of sensuous æstheticism, or, if the reader prefers a homelier expression, of material taste. And som good the opposition has certainly done. It has prevented profligacy from advancing hand in hand with luxury, as in France. But, to save us from the enervating influence of luxury, modern Puritanism was quite helpless, *being just as effeminate itself.* In this respect, the neo-Puritans, while preserving to exaggeration some of the worst features of their ancestors, had sadly degenerated from one of their best points. The old Roundheads were downright *men*, hard fighters, hard riders, and hard drinkers to boot. Their descendants were like married monks. What strength or courage they had was the passive endurance of woman, rather than the active energy of man. Their very intellectual superiority was in their way, for they grew up, unable to appreciate the power of physical forces. We have seen this exemplified in the highest and most fatal degree by some of our prominent politicians, who supposed, because the rebellion was logically and morally indefensible, first, that it could never take place, and then, after it had taken place, that it must speedily collapse.

But further, Puritanism, by its unwise exaggeration of the citizen's moral responsibility to his neighbor, (as exemplified in the so-called "temperance" and similar questions,) had placed the epicurean spirit in the uncongenial and unnatural, but welcome and honorable position of the guardian of individual liberty.

What religious doctrine failed to accomplish the war will effect. It has inspired the Puritan to manliness; it will chasten the epicurean to sobriety. Not by spreading universal ruin and poverty over the land, and thus rendering luxury physically impossible. On this head there has been much pernicious exaggeration, uttered both by opponents and supporters of the war. Last Summer a submissionist paper, in summing up the impending consequences of our military expenditure, declared that the people would really know what war was, when those who now owned carriages went in omnibuses, and those who now rode in omnibuses went on foot; when those who used to wear two coats a year, wore one, and those who used to drink wine, drank water; and so on, enumerating all the reductions which it affected to consider inevitable, in the way best calculated to appeal to all the material and grosser instincts of its readers. Yet I cannot deem that Republican journalist less reprehensible who jauntily foretold as a certain and, on the whole, rather desirable consequence of the war, that it "would cause all the property in the country to change hands." I wonder if that person ever seriously attempted to realize to himself the consequences of "all the property in the country changing hands;" all the manual labor and lower walks of business thrown upon those whose education and antecedents, in the majority of cases, utterly unfitted them for the work; and all the wealth and leisure thrust upon those who, in the majority of cases, were equally unfitted for making the best, or anything like the best, use of both.

It is not by such means (let us hope) that the war will check the progress of luxury, but by a high moral influence, by impressing a serious character on the whole people. One of Judge HALIBURTON'S personages relates how at a certain age he awoke to the consciousness that life was not all beer and skittles. This is the conclusion to which the war is bringing us.

True, the effect may not be immediately obvious. Rapid as are the changes which we have witnessed in our time, we can hardly expect the work of years to be undone in days. For the moment the tendency seems rather the other way, owing to various temporary causes. An expanded currency makes money plentiful, and the numerous fortunes newly acquired in the particular kinds of industry promoted by the war help to keep up the passion for lavish expenditure. We shall probably not see the full influence of the war in this respect, *till it is over*, and those who were in it have come back from it. On a small scale we see the workings of it now. The spoiled child of fashion who returns to his club on his first furlough is a very different man from what he was when he marched to his first field. A mighty shadow has passed over his mind like the soul entering into Undine. And the man from the ranks—he, too, has realized the privileges and responsibilities of an American citizen, about which he has heard so much—a great deal of it vaguely and incorrectly—before. It is such a moral influence, not a mere physical necessity, that will make men scorn the delights of sense, when they have fully seen how much better things there are to live for. But suppose these influences should not prove sufficiently powerful to overcome the lavish and expansive nature of our people. Suppose the ease with which money is made should still cause it to be easily spent. Still one thing is as certain as anything in this uncertain world can be. Our luxury will no longer be an effeminating one. The war, which has shown us the necessity of a different bodily education from that formerly in vogue, will complete the movement already begun for the proper development of our strength and manhood. Our young men will grow up more fond of riding and fencing and ball-playing, and less of dancing, and billiards, and lounging aimlessly about. Our imputed physical degeneracy will be triumphantly disproved. And thus we shall probably approach the same end by another process, since healthier appetites and simpler tastes come naturally in with more manly recreations.

I now come to the crowning benefit of the war; that which is worth all the others put together. The present struggle will by the strongest possible *reductio ad absurdum* put an end to the pestilent political heresy of "State-rights."

Here let me not be misunderstood. Many a man who professes to be a "State-rights Democrat," from a vague idea that "State rights" are somehow an old Democratic tradition, when he comes to be interrogated on the details of his belief, will prove to have been a good Federal-Unionist all his life without knowing it—as MOLIERE'S *bourgeois* spoke prose. What I mean by "State rights" is the doctrine of the original opponents of the Federal Constitution, and of its enemies now, whether insurgents at the South or submissionists at the North; the doctrine that the States are independent sovereignties; that the allegiance of every citizen is owing to his particular State, not to the Union; that the Union is merely a league for the convenience of the several States in their mutual relations with one another, and their common relations with foreign Powers; that the central Government has no right to coerce any State or States resisting its authority—in short, the doctrine of which secession is the natural and inevitable development.

The theory of State rights was naturally enough that of the party opposed to the formation of the Federal Constitution. After the Government was formed this party became the constitutional opposition under it. Luckily for themselves, the Democrats had chosen a name which was a tower of strength, and other circumstances, such as the quarrels of the Federal leaders and their unwise and unpatriotic opposition to the war of 1812, made the Democratic the predominant party in the country. During two-thirds of our national existence Democrats have held the reins of power. But they only did so by adopting the principle of their original opponents and putting their own theory of State rights in abeyance whenever it threatened to become anything more than a theory. The greatest man of the Democratic party, after THOMAS JEFFERSON, was ANDREW JACKSON, and the greatest act of JACKSON'S life, after the victory of New-Orleans, was his successful resistance to the South Carolina nullifiers. On the other hand, whenever the party opposed to a Democratic Administration ventured on a factious and unpatriotic opposition it did so by means of "State rights." The Hartford Convention was notoriously a State-rights movement. Any subsequent minor difficulties, such as those threatened at the time of the annexation of Texas, derived their life from the same source. True, none of these were very formidable; but why? Because the principle never gained so firm a hold at the North as at the South. Had it done so, the civil war would have occurred twenty times over before it did.

Much has been said, and with justice, of Slavery as the great cause of the war. Yet, if Slavery was the lever which the conspirators used to upset the Government, State rights furnished the fulcrum on which that lever rested. Had not the seceding States been thoroughly infected with the notion of State rights, the leading traitors could only have presented the issue to their deluded followers as of one of civil war and revolution; there could have been no hope or thought of a peaceful and unopposed secession. Under such circumstances, Tennessee and North Carolina, with difficulty smuggled out of the Union as they were, would have remained true to the old flag; the war would have been transferred to a tier of States lower down, and Eastern Virginia, isolated from the other Confederates, would have been conquered with comparative ease. Nor can it be forgotten that, had not the old bugbear of State rights paralyzed the imbecile BUCHANAN, the whole rebellion might have been crushed before it was fairly out of the shell. Equally, too, should we remember *that all our French and English assailants have endeavored to prove us a "rope of sand," by insisting that the State rights theory was the true theory of our Government.*

But the destructive and impossible nature of the principle will, perhaps, be best seen in that very organization which relies upon it as one of its two chief pillars. "Dixie" news is neither extremely copious nor extremely reliable, yet we have had enough to know that there, too, in spite of the pressure of war externally, and the rapid approach of a dictatorship internally, the working of State rights has given them no small trouble, and they have only avoided coming to a dead lock in two or three instances, by quietly (or unquietly) ignoring their own theory in practice. And no man of respectable intelligence and information here or abroad doubts that, should the Confederates (which, God forbid!) establish their "independence," one of two results must follow—either they will fall to pieces in a very few years, or (the more probable contingency, and one avowedly anticipated by many of themselves) they will rapidly centralize and consolidate into an empire.

Were anything wanting to prove the ruinous and anarchic nature of the State-rights theory, the recent conduct of our Copperheads would supply it; and it is, therefore, fortunate (as every loyal man now feels and is saying) that they showed their hand so soon.

Our Union may be restored without the abolition of Slavery; it may even (I am convinced) survive the loss of some States; but it will never exist in safety till the heresy of State rights is thoroughly and universally disowned and rejected. And to this desirable consummation things are fast tending. The origin and progress of the war having brought out in the clearest light the incompatibility of State rights and a permanent Government, one of our greatest dangers and sources of disquietude will be forever removed if the Government survives.

If it survives—for we cannot deny that a struggle between life and death is still going on;—that we are, according to the old Greek phraseology, "on the edge of the razor." With open enemies at the South, blatant traitors in the midst of us, and scarcely disguised ill-wishers over the water, we must be terribly in earnest if we intend to hold our own. If the country does come out triumphant, it will be by putting down the State-rights heresy once and for all; if for our sins we are doomed to perish, that heresy will have been the chiefest engine, (save, perhaps and only perhaps, one other,) of our destruction. The American people have before them life and death, blessing and cursing. I still retain sufficient faith in them to believe that they will choose *to remain the American people*, not to become the accidental citizens of disjointed States, or the vassals of a slaveholding empire. CARL BENSON.

P. S.—These letters are now concluded. A notorious paper has compared them to physic for dogs. Whether resemble any such commodity, they may serve as an antidote to the poison of that sheet, whose diatribes are certainly enough to make a dog sick. Not being above taking a hint from the meanest of mortals, I therefore dedicate (without permission or respect) to the writers and patrons of the journal aforesaid, these observations of mine, as a very proper purge for curs and asses.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7.

GOVERNOR OF NEVADA.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER is appointed Governor of Nevada.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

By order of Gen. HALLECK, regulations have been issued to commanders of forts for the care of the fieldworks and the government of their garrisons. The useless expenditure of powder, in firing salutes, &c., is strictly prohibited. Instructions for firing have also been issued to officers in the artillery service.

GEN. KIMBALL.

Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL, who was severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburgh, has been ordered to report to Gen. GRANT, at Vicksburgh. Gen. KIMBALL left here to-day.

PROPOSALS FOR MULES AND HORSES.

Col. RUCKER, Depot Quartermaster here, invites proposals for furnishing the Government with two thousand artillery and cavalry horses, and a like number of mules. Proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 17th of March. Bids from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

DETAILED TO STAFF DUTY.

Capt. THEODORE MCGOWAN and Lieut. EDWARD BEATTY, Company A, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, have been ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. MARDINDALE, Military Governor of this District, for duty on his Staff.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF ALEXANDRIA.

Brig.-Gen. SLOUGH, Military Governor of Alexandria, Va., has been relieved from duty in that capacity. Lieut.-Col. WELLS has been appointed as his successor.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Four men, while attempting to cross the Potomac into Virginia, were captured on Friday by our gunboat flotilla on the lower river. With them was also captured about $12,000 in Confederate bonds, and several hundred dollars in gold and Treasury notes. A rebel mail was also taken. The prisoners were sent to the old Capitol Prison.

COL. WYNDHAM.

Our military authorities are waking up to the necessity of retaining in the service such officers as have distinguished themselves. Col. WYNDHAM is a case in hand. For reasons far from unjustifiable, he sent in his resignation to the War Department a few days since. The request was acceded to, and he was honorably discharged from the service. The order, however, has just been revoked, and he has been continued in command of his late cavalry brigade.

PAROLED TROOPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 46.—With a view to the more prompt and effective execution of so much of "General Orders" No. 191 of Nov. 19, 1862, as relates to the collection of paroled troops at the camps designated, the attention of mustering and disbursing officers and recruiting officers of the regular army is again especially called to the provisions of "General Orders" No. 72, of June 28, 1862; and that it may be known what is done under these orders, the officers referred to will make, to the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service in each State tri-monthly reports of men collected and forwarded, and the Superintendents will make like reports to the Commissary General of Prisoners in this city, Col. W. HOFFMAN, Third Infantry. These reports will not only give the numbers, but will, also, state the steps taken to carry out the order, with such suggestions as they may have to make to promote the object in view.

All stragglers from the army, whether paroled, exchanged, or otherwise, come within the reach of this order; and that none may be ignorant of it, officers charged with its execution will give it circulation in local newspapers, announcing at the same time that all absentees who fail to report within five days will thereafter be considered deserters, for whom the usual reward will be paid on delivery.

At stations where it would be more convenient to do so, detachments will be sent direct to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, rather than to Elmira, N. Y.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

GEO. D. PRENTICE is in the city.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. BURNSIDE having been assigned to a command of which he will assume the duties in a few days, left this city this afternoon for the North.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations while in Executive session:

DAVID WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the Court of Claims.

ALBERT S. WHITE, of Indiana; ELI R. CHASE, of Wisconsin, and CYRUS ALDRICH, of Minnesota, to be Commissioners, under the act of Congress, for the relief of persons who have sustained damages by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians—approved Feb. 16, 1863.

CLINTON C. HUTCHINSON, of KANSAS, to be agent of the Ottawas and Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River, and the Christian Indians of KANSAS.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Hon. W. H. WALLACE, late delegate from Washington Territory in Congress, was to-day nominated by the President for Governor of the new Territory of Idaho; also Hon. JOHN A. GASBY for Governor and RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Esq., for Secretary of the new Territory of Arizona; Hon. JOHN M. GODWIN, Chief Justice of the same Territory.

SENATOR HALE.

Senator HALE, who has been suffering two or three weeks by severe illness, has resumed his duties in the Senate.

NAVAL.

Commander SARTORI has been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*; Lieut. SELDEN, to the command of the storeship *Falmouth*; Paymaster THORNTON, to the frigate *Sabine*; Paymaster DENNISTON, to the steam sloop *Ticonderoga*; Acting Assistant Surgeons GIFFORD and OSGOOD, to the Mississippi squadron.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) took the oath of loyalty prescribed by the act of July last, and subscribed his name to the same, as those had done who took it yesterday.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) reported the resolutions to print ten thousand copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, and four thousand of the acts and joint resolutions of the last session of Congress. Passed.

This was the only business transacted in open session.

The Senate, with closed doors, proceeded to act upon the Executive nominations.

THE VOYAGE OF THE NAHANT TO PORT ROYAL.—A New-Bedford boy, on board the iron-clad *Nahant*, writes under date of Feb. 22, as follows:

"We arrived here safely. The first part of our passage was rough and stormy, the sea occasionally breaking some ten feet over the turret; but the *Nahant* weathered it in good style. We were ordered up the bay about a mile, where we are in sight of the old *Valparaiso* and *Majestic*. It looks quite natural to see the names, though the appearance of the ships is changed very much. There is an immense fleet lying here, and to-day there is a magnificent display of flags from all the vessels. * * We are having our boilers overhauled, so as to be ready at a moment's warning. We get all sorts of reports about the attack on Charleston—that we are to make an immediate attack—and that it will be in two or three weeks."

A PENITENT.—As a means of notifying the person sending of its safe arrival, the President requests us to say that on yesterday he received, by ADAMS & CO.'S Express, a package of "greenbacks," amounting to *eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars*, which sum the writer of an accompanying letter says, he obtained from the Government dishonestly, and which he therefore returns. The letter is dated Brooklyn, March 2, 1863, and signed *Candido Secure.—Washington Chronicle.*

VALLANDIGHAM IN NEW-YORK.

He Says the Conscription Act in Poland is Not One-tenth as Odious as Ours.

Encouragement to Prevent Enlistments and Resist Conscription.

HE WANTS TO STOP THE WAR.

One of the best evidences that the right of free speech still exists in New-York, is the fact that Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, spoke before the Democratic Association, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, last evening. The call for the meeting invited "loyal citizens in favor of the suppression of the rebellion." The hall was not filled as early as usual. In spite of the inclement weather, however, every seat was filled, and as many as could be accommodated were present. The word "Union," which is formed of perforated gas-pipe over the speaker's desk, was not lighted—neither were the hundreds of cigars, which have been wont on previous occasions to envelop the audience, and occasion laryngeal and epiglottic irritations not agreeable or beneficial to Democratic health. Indeed, the ventilation of the room is calculated to kill more Democrats in one night than can be converted in a dozen.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM'S reception was highly enthusiastic and uproarious as he entered the room about 8 P. M., accompanied by Hon. LUKE F. COZZANS, Hon. BEN WOOD, Alderman JOHN HARDY, GIDEON J. TUCKER, Mr. MCMASTERS, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, and others.

Mr. COZZANS introduced the speaker with a brief announcement that the right of free speech would be continually upheld in this hall, in spite of all threats.

SPEECH OF HON. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM said he was not aware until his arrival here a short time since, that there were threats that this or that man should not speak in New-York. If he had been aware of those threats, he should probably have taken an earlier train. [Applause.] He should speak in spite of all threats and all consequences. [Applause.] He came at great personal inconvenience, because the exigencies of the time demanded of every public man to do his utmost. [Applause.] The purpose of those at Washington to crush out the Democratic party should not succeed. Instead of crushing out the rebellion, the effort of those in power has been to crush out the spirit of liberty, to crush out the peaceful Democracy of the North, instead of the rebels. [Applause.] But we were born to an inheritance of freedom, our rights under the Constitution were the gift of God, and we did not mean to surrender one jot or tittle of them. [Applause.] He came because he thought it was his duty, in spite of the fatigue of his duties in the Congress which, thank God, had just expired. [Applause.] He was glad to meet men who were prepared for any exigency that the Administration might choose to force upon them. He was no revolutionist, but he said to the Administration, lay not your hands on the vitals of our public liberty, or the people will then determine what remedy the occasion demands. In Philadelphia the spirit of the men born within the sound of Independence Hall, still survives in its majesty, and New-York is not behind. This is not Cooper Institute. [Laughter.] It is a spontaneous meeting—not one of a periodical kind—one of those got up to be telegraphed, and to look charming at a distance—like the meetings in Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis. [Applause.] The meeting on Friday night was part of the programme. They who spoke, plead for power, he spoke for liberty. [Applause.] They spoke to those in power; he spoke to the people. [Applause.] Coming immediately from Washington he was here to speak, in the first place, of some things which had been done. He would not speak of the extra session, because then a general insanity prevailed, and must have been reflected in Congress. [Applause and laughter.] What had been this legislation? Where was gold? Impalpable, invisible, serving only for the purpose of the coin collector. [Laughter.] What was their currency? [Voices—"Greenbacks," postage-stamps."] What was their debt? They would be willing to settle at $71,000,000 when we started. What is the debt now? Only $2,277,000,000 of appropriations by Congress. The Administration had possession of the entire property of the people, through a tax law never equaled, except by that imposed upon a conquered people. The purse, which was intended to be in the hands of the people for the protection of their liberties, was now placed for two years in the hands of the President—for what?—to control the life-blood of the nation, its business and currency. Part of it was intended to enter into the negro trade. The idea of compensated emancipation entered into the mind of Mr. LINCOLN, [hisses,] which, being interpreted into good old-fashioned English, means "greenback abolition." [Great Laughter.] But, that scheme had been defeated. The purse was not now in the hands of the people, whose representatives had sold them out.

A VOICE—What can we do?

I'll tell you. We can do what we are doing to night. We can vote. We can try this question before the great tribunal of the people.

A VOICE—We'll fight.

We are good Democrats, and if we are beaten, we will submit; and if they are beaten, by the Eternal, they must submit. [Applause.] Well, what else? Congress has given the President the sword. Your misrepresentatives did it. [Voices—"No, no."] Yes, yes, Democrats did it. I did not do it. [Applause.] If I had had my way, the sword would never have been drawn. I would have passed the Crittenden resolutions. [Applause.] There were 937,000 men sent to the war, and Committees everywhere helped send them, and they went voluntarily. And I think no place did more of that kind of thing than New-York.

VOICES—"Yes, yes." "The mob did it."

Congress had attempted to invest the President with power to compel every citizen between 20 and 45 to serve in the army as a conscript.

VOICES—"He can't do it." "Don't see it." "Not another man." "He can't raise another man." "We won't go."

This bill had, so far as Congress could, surrendered the entire military power of the Government into the hands of the President—both the purse and the sword. What else could be needed to make a Dictator?

A VOICE—"Brains." [Laughter.]

True, the bill passed the Senate almost unanimously, but, it was because those who opposed it were away at the dead hour of the night when the deed was done,

"When grave-yards yawn,
And hell itself is tenantless." [Laughter.]

But, in the House, the noble band of thirty filibustered against the passage of the bill, forced the great majority to yield the point of discussion, and there was a discussion such as the House had not seen for twenty years. [Applause.] By courage, and firmness, and manhood, the minority had compelled the withdrawal of every provision that did not relate to it as a military measure. [Applause.] They had compelled the withdrawal of the proposed authorization of Provost-Marshals to inquire into disloyal practices such as they were engaged in to-night. [Applause and laughter.] They had also secured an amendment that all citizens arrested for resisting the draft shall be handed over to the civil authorities. [Applause.] Without these amendments the President would have had all the power of CINCINNATUS, without any of his virtues. [Applause.] So also as to the bill authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* anywhere—even a thousand miles away from the rebellion; that law would be declared unconstitutional. [Applause.] The same *right of resistance that the common law gives to a man to prevent a trespasser from entering his house, exists with reference to that law.* The same redress for the attempted wrong exists with regard to that as to any other wrong. Any honest Court will decide the law unconstitutional and illegal. Then, as to the bill permitting the President and his associates to imprison a man until a distant session of a United States Court; if a man is cleared of all accusations, he may be detained at the pleasure of the President, unless he chose to take an unconstitutional and execrable oath. [Applause.] It was an unequaled outrage in ancient or modern times—if it was rivaled by even Bomba, of Naples, he would like to see it. [Applause.] Austria was considered a tyranny until we had ours. As to the remedy for these outrages, he said, that as long as free discussion, free assemblages and a free ballot, were allowed, he would recommend no other mode or redress. [Applause, and a voice—"That's it."] But, when those safeguards were invaded, he was in favor of their seeking some other and more efficient mode of defending their liberties. [Thunders of applause.] He did not believe that those rights would be invaded, because the stupidity that has been manifested by those in power, must foresee the result. There never was a tyrant who would go one step further in his tyranny than he knew his people would submit to.

A VOICE—I'd advise that we keep our powder dry. [Applause and laughter.]

He spoke not as a revolutionist. He dreaded a convulsive social revolution among such a people as we are—with all the ferocity of the Anglo-Saxon race,—but he was not willing to become a slave. [Applause.] The life that a man has to lose, is as but nothing, in comparison with the liberties that he has to lose. [Applause.] Our love for the Constitution and the Union had caused us to submit to all we had, and it was that alone which was our apology for submitting to what we had. Our army was raised under the pledge that the sole object of the war was to restore the Union, to sustain the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. Not one of the 1,237,000 soldiers who did not enlist under that express condition. The officers of the army all seeking higher promotion, drawing from $2,000 to $7,000 per annum, were the men whose interest it was to keep up the war. These were the men who had got up the pretended meetings of regiments, and sent word that they were going to come back and put down the Democratic traitors and Secessionists of the North. He would tell these shoulder strapped gentlemen that they could not intimidate us; that they underrated the spirit of freedom in those who staid at home. They could not frighten us, as we outnumber them three to one—even if the soldiers are with them. [Applause.] They had better fight the enemy before they fight us who feed them. When they do come back, there is not a cot of a free Democrat that will not have these resolutions pasted to the wall and staring them in the face. These officers had their duty to fight the enemy, and the duty of his hearers was to fight abolition rebels at the North. Let them look to their business; they are amenable to military law. We are, and mean to be amenable only to the civil law. [Applause.] These officials in the army are those who threatened to resign if the war became an abolition war, and, instead of resigning, are threatening those who are fighting the Abolitionists. But, what is the object of the war now? Look at your confiscation bills and emancipation proclamations. The object of the war has changed to the purpose of abolishing Slavery in the South. ("Yes."] The men who spoke last night were pledged to oppose the war in that event. ("Yes, yes;" "How are you JOHN VAN BUREN?" "Wayward sisters."] What was the object of a vigorous prosecution of the war? Disunion, separation, destruction, despotism. Such must be the result, as they could not change the policy of the Administration. He would not support such a policy. Our duty, he thought, was to advocate a vigorous prosecution of peace for the Union. [Great applause.] He would not consent to giving the purse and sword to the President, for it was giving the power to affect nothing better than disunion or despotism. [Applause.] He denied that he was "in favor of peace on any terms," but he was for an honorable peace. [Applause.] He was for peace to save the Union. [Applause.] He loved the country—and the whole country—he believed that the Union could be saved and would be saved. [Applause.] He was for going back to the instrumentality through which this country was made, as the only means by which the Union can be preserved. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Suppose the South won't come back?

How do you know they won't back? [A VOICE—The *Tribune* says so.] [Laughter and applause.] Had the experiment been tried to get them back? He would not trust JEFF. DAVIS with the reconstruction of the Union. He did not expect that DAVIS and BENJAMIN would come back like prodigal sons with tears in their eyes. He did not feel "miffed" at their refusal, and was not certainly going to advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war to whip them. [Applause.] Neither he nor the gentlemen of this City, who had proposed to the South to come back, had the power to offer conciliation and compromise now. They were much like that personage who took our Saviour up into an exceedingly high mountain. [Laughter.] His plan was to stop the war—allow opposition parties to spring up in the South and restore the ordinary instrumentalities—something besides a party to repel invasion. [Applause.] Officers elected by this means in the South, would be ready to agree upon terms of settlement and compromise with the officers of this North, to be by that time elected. [Great applause.] He had not expected the Richmond *Inquirer* to agree with him, any more than the Washington *Chronicle*, the *Evening Post*, or the NEW-YORK TIMES. [Hisses.] Mr. LINCOLN had attempted to inculcate the idea that the Union was older than the Constitution—that is, that the child is older than the father. [Laughter.] He exhibited a coin coined by the State of Connecticut in her sovereignty after 1787. [Applause.] She didn't issue any greenbacks. [Applause and laughter.] It was a copper coin, and had a copper head on it. [Great laughter.] But it was the head of liberty. [Pioneers of applause.] Referring to the insurrection in Poland, he said it was against a conscription act *not one-tenth as odious as ours.* He denied that we owe any obedience to our conscription act, saying that the *President* has no right to call upon us. We are under no obligation to respond beyond the limits of law constitutionally enacted. We have a right to argue this question first before the people, as well as any other question. The Democratic party had fought the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, without suppressing opposition sentiments, and without imprisoning peaceful citizens in Bastiles. [Applause.]

In conclusion, the speaker counseled the Government not to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the citizens or States of the North.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 7.

The following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

To provide means to enlarge the locks of the Champlain Canal.

To change the location of the Baldwinsville Canal and to enlarge the locks.

To provide for ascertaining and distributing the net proceeds from the sale of the Indian lands.

To provide for the translation and arrangement of original laws and historical manuscripts in the Secretary of State's office.

To facilitate the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New-York Railroad.

To amend the charter of the Washington Life Insurance Company.

In relation to the Juvenile Asylum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SANDFORD—To authorize the use of dummy engines on the Brooklyn Central Railroad.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To incorporate the Franklin Dime Savings Bank, New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the United States Trust Company.

To incorporate the Harlem Savings Bank.

On motion of Mr. MUNROE, the Senate agreed to hold a session on Tuesday evening to consider general orders.

Mr. MUNROE moved that no bill introduced after the 15th of March be considered until all bills previously introduced have been disposed of. Laid on the table.

The New-York Warehousing Company bill was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 7.

The following were announced as the Select Committee on Mr. KORN'S resolution, to inquire into the illegal imprisonment of four citizens of this State in Fort McHenry: messrs. KORN, REDINGTON and MATHAM.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the General Bounty bill so as to make it apply to cities.

On motion of Mr. SHERWOOD, the bill was moved forward to a second Committee of the Whole.

To incorporate the Union Ontario Canal Company.

In relation to the Bureau of Military Statistics.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in West Farms, Morrisania.

To amend the highway laws of Suffolk and Queens Counties.

Notices were given of the following bills:

By Mr. JOHNSON—To regulate the rate of interest and forbearance money.

For the relief of the South Brooklyn and Bergen Railroad Company.

By Mr. DEAN—To prevent banks or individuals from depreciating the currency of the United States.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To regulate the tolls of canal-boats built before July 1, 1862.

By Mr. TEFFT—To incorporate the New-York Floating Elevating Company.

By Mr. BOSWELL—To authorize a railroad in Pearl, Madison and other streets, New-York.

Mr. LEDWITH introduced a bill to do away with preferred causes in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

The Annual Appropriation bill came up for a third reading.

Mr. SAXTON SMITH moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to amend by providing for the distribution of $40,000, as an appropriation for Orphan Asylums, among the counties, in proportion to their aggregate valuation.

Mr. MURPHY opposed the amendment.

After a long debate, the amendment was lost and the bill passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DEAN—To amend the law relating to pilotage, making it the duty of pilots to report, within 60 days after the passage of the act, full returns of all fines and penalties recovered by them, and the amounts paid into the treasury; also, repealing all acts requiring compensation to the Commissioners of Pilots from the State Treasury.

By Mr. J. S. HAVENS—To preserve the woodlands of Suffolk County from destruction by fire.

By Mr. TEFFT—To incorporate the New-York Floating Elevator Company. The incorporators are: Andrew Luke, Smith Fancher, Geo. D. Puffer, Jas. McChesney and Thaddeus F. Ogg. The stock is limited to one million of dollars.

The Special Committee raised to inquire into the condition of the harbor defences of New-York was on motion of Mr. WARD dissolved.

Mr. FIELDS moved that the Standing Committee on the Militia and Public Defence be instructed to inquire into the condition of the defences of the harbor of New-York, and report before the close of the session what action is necessary on the part of the State for the defence of the City.

Motion adopted.

Adjourned till Monday, 4 P. M.

Death of George Van Santvoord.

ALBANY, Friday, March 6.

Hon. GEORGE VAN SANTVOORD, Ex-Member of Assembly and District-Attorney for Rensselaer County, was accidentally killed to-day at the depot in East Albany, by a train of cars which backed down and struck him while standing on the track, cutting his body in two.

Premium on Gold.—The Subscriber, who cannot change his prices with the fluctuations of gold without incurring enormous expense in advertising the changes, is compelled to sell his Pens at old prices. Thinking his customers entitled to the benefit of the premium on gold, rather than the Wall-street debasers of the best currency this country ever had, he now offers to all remitting the amount of their orders in gold, the full premium in this City on the day when received. In this way he hopes to do the country and his customers some good without injuring himself, for the MORTON PEN cannot be made without gold. When Paper Money is sent, United States is preferred over any other. A. MORTON,
No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

IΩΔΗΣ.....IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

BOHME—VAN ANTWERP.—In Jersey City, on Thursday March 5, by Rev. R. Travis, Jr., in Trinity Church, HENRY BOHME, Esq., of Hanover, Germany, and Miss FLORA VAN ANTWERP, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester County N. Y.

DIED.

ANTHON.—In this City, on Thursday, March 5, JOHN ANTHON, in the 79th year of his age.

The funeral service will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday next, March 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives of the family will meet at his late residence, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

GUILD.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 7, JOSEPH GUILD, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Horace Winans and P. A. Rivarde, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, March 8, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 110 East 14th-st. The body will be taken to Buffalo for interment.

HALLENBECK.—In this City, on Saturday, March 7, after a long and painful illness, LUCY ANN, daughter of George Braid, and wife of Wm. H. Hallenbeck, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Newman, No. 151 Goerck-st., on Monday, March 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HARRISON.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday, March 6, J. T. HARRISON, M. D., in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Dutch Reformed Church, Port Richmond, S. I. The steamers *Pomona* and *Fiora* will leave Pier No. 18, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11½ o'clock A. M., and return at 4½ o'clock P. M.

HASSELL.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 7, ELIZABETH, wife of Joseph Hassell, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 58 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J.

ISAACS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 7, NICHOLAS P. ISAACS, son of David V. and Jane Isaacs, aged 1 year, 5 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, March 9, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 420 Columbia-st., South Brooklyn.

MCGINNIS.—In this City, on Friday, March 6, HUGH MCGINNIS, aged 83 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, 73d-st., between 2d and 4th avs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 7, 1863.

$10,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.	99⅜	
1,000	do	100	
5,000	do	99⅝	
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	100⅜	
4,000	do	100⅜	
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Coup	94	
20,000	Treas. 7.3.10 p. ct. Notes	Oct. & April	105
7,500	do	Feb. & Aug.	104⅛
18,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C		98⅛
28,000	do		98⅝
1,000	U. S. D. Nts		105⅜
1,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.		101
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		62
20,000	Mo. St. 6s		61
15,000	do		60¾
20,000	do		60
5,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76		120
2,400	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.		114
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M		111
3,000	Mich. So. S. F		112
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st m.		70⅜
21,000	Clev. & Tol. s. f.		112
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d		106
1,000	Clev. & P. 4th m.		80
500	Ch. & Al. in Bs.		100
9	Bank of Commerce		93
5	do		92¾
20	Ocean Bank		100½
10	Bank of N. Am		92¾
13	Metropolitan Bank		103
30	Grocers' Bank		95
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.		103
10	St. Nicholas Bk		93
250,000	Amer. Gold		155⅜
50,000	do		155⅞
50	Canton Co		24
136	Penn Coal Co		120
100	Bruns. C. L. C		5
100	Cum. Coal Prf		17¾
300	do		17⅝
350	do		17¾
400	Quicksilver M. Co		40
100	do		45
100	do		44¾
55	do		44
10	do		40
100	Pacific M. S. Co		165½
50	do		165⅜
350	do		166
200	do		166⅜
200	do		166½
200	do		166¾
100	do		167

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	99⅞	
5,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Cou	94⅜	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes	Oct. & April	105
15,500	do	Feb. & Aug.	104⅜
20,000	do. Oct. & Apl		105
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C		98⅜
10,000	do		98⅝
35,000	Mo. State 6s		60⅜
5,000	do		60¾
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90		61
3,000	N. C. St. 6s		79⅜
4,000	Cal. St. 7s		132
4,000	Harlem R. 2d M		105
1,000	N. J. C. 1st m.		105
1,000	N. J. C. 1st M. '70		117⅜
4,000	Pitts. F. W. & C. 3d		80
29,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d		106
2,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st Y		71
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st B.		110
70,000	Amer. Gold		155
65,000	do		154⅞
300	Cumb. Coal Prefd		17⅜
300	Quicksilver M. Co.		42⅜
200	Pac. Mail S. Co		167⅜
300	do		166
50	do		167⅜
450	do		168
100	do		167⅜
100	do		168
200	do		168⅜
200	do		168¾
300	do		169
100	N. Y. Cen. R.		116⅛
100	do		116⅜
50	do		116⅝
400	Erie Railway		76⅞
400	do		76⅝
1100	do		76⅞
500	Erie R.		76⅝
300	Harlem R.		37
300	do		37⅛
450	do		37⅜
350	Harlem R. Pref		82
700	do		80
200	do		83
100	do		83
100	do		83
100	do		83
100	M. S. & N. I. R.		83
50	do		83
600	do		83
400	do		83
100	do		83
250	Erie Railway Pref.		99⅜
300	do		99
100	Hud. Riv. R.		96⅜
1100	Harlem R.		37
200	do		38
100	do		38
500	Har. R. Pref		81⅜
200	do		80
100	do		80
100	do		80
100	Reading R.		90
50	Mich. Cen. R.		98⅛
15	Mich. S. & N. I. R.		58⅜
400	do		59
100	do		59
200	do		59
400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		107
50	Chic. & R. I. R.		91
10	Clev. & Pitts R.		66
2400	do		67
200	do		67
1000	do		67
300	do		67
500	do		67
13	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		101
50	Gal. & Chi. R.		91
100	do		91
700	Clev. & Tol. Rd		94
100	do		93
5	Chic. & R. I. R.		90
160	C., B. & Q. Rd		108
260	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. R		81
100	do		81
300	do		81
16	Alton & T. H. R		32
100	Alton & T. H. P.		69
50	Chic. & N. W. R		16
50	Chi. & Alton R		66
50	Chi. & Alt. Pref		85

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c. Notes		105
13,000	Amer. Gold		154⅝
10,000	do		154⅜
30,000	do		154⅜
50	Quicksilver M. Co.		43
50	do		43 42⅜
50	do		42
50	do		43 42
50	do		42
13	Del. & Hud. C. Co.		130
1000	Pacific M. S. Co.		165⅛
100	do		166
100	do		166⅜
100	do		166⅛
100	do		167
100	do		167⅜
100	do		167⅝
100	do		168
100	do		168⅜
100	do		168⅝
100	do		169
100	do		169⅛
100	do		169⅜
100	do		169⅝
500	do		169⅝
100	do		169⅞
100	do		170
200	do		170
200	do		170
200	Erie Railway		76⅜
200	do		76⅞
100	Hud. River R.		96⅜
50	do		96⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou		101
230,000	Amer. Gold		154⅞
20,000	do		155
100,000	do		154⅞
20,000	do		154⅝
250	Quicksilver Min. Co.		45
50	do		46
300	Pacific Mail		169⅜
400	do		169⅛
300	do		169⅜
1100	do		169⅝
1000	do		169⅞
500	do		169⅝
1000	do		169⅞
700	do		170
800	do		170
200	do		170
100	Hudson River R.		96⅜
50	do		96⅜

SATURDAY, March 7—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin closed this afternoon at 154⅛ ₱ cent. The fluctuations of the day were between 153½ and 156⅜ ₱ cent. A large number of settlements have been closed out within the past three days, and the volume of dealings is already much reduced from the extreme excitement of last week, and the early part of the present week. At the Regular Stock Exchange the difference is more than one-half, and it will, no doubt, be further reduced when the Stamp Duty of Congress goes into full force, under instructions from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

As the extreme Gold excitement abates on the Stock Exchange, the speculative interest in the Share list partially improves. This afternoon the general market presents quite a firm appearance, with large sales of Pacific Mail, Harlems, &c., at advancing prices. The 6 ₱ cents. of Missouri and Tennessee, on the other hand, have gone down. Government Stocks and Treasury paper are steady. The following prices were made at the 4 o'clock Public Board:

	Frl.	Sat.		Frl.	Sat.
Gold Coin	153	154⅜	Harlem	37	37⅝
U.S. C. H. Notes	153¼	154⅛	Harlem Pref	81⅝	82⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	100⅜	100⅜	Mich. Central	98	98
Tennessees	62	61	Mich. Southern	59¾	59¾
Missouris	61⅜	60	Mich. Guaranteed	107	107
N. Y. Central	116⅜	116⅜	Illinois Central	90¾	90⅝
Erie	76⅜	76⅞	Pittsburgh	67	67⅜
Erie Preferred	89⅜	90⅜	Fort Wayne	61	61⅜
Hudson	97⅜	97	Rock Island	91⅜	91⅜
Toledo	94½	93¼	Treasury Certifs	98⅜	98¼
Pacific Mail	165¾	170	7-30 Tr. Notes	105	105

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Chatham	80
Manhattan	133	Bank of the Republic	104
Merchants'	101	Bank of North America	100⅜
Mechanics'	107	Metropolitan	102⅜
Tradesmen's	102	Grocers'	95
Greenwich	180	Market	91
National	100⅜	Shoe and Leather	102
Merchants' Exchange	85	Corn Exchange	100
Leather Manufacturers'	125	Continental	87
Seventh Ward	125	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	92⅜	Commonwealth	80
Broadway	140	New-York County	106⅜
Ocean	80	Importers' & Traders'	101
American Exchange	98¾	Park	119

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass	70⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	126	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	126⅜	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	120
Erie firsts, '90	120	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91¼
Erie thirds, '83	116⅜	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	110
Erie fourths, '80	111	Gal. & Chic. 1sts, Ext.	115
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts, '77	113	Chi. & R. I. 1st	113
Hud. thirds, '75	111	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	112
Harlem thirds, '68	107	N. Jer. Cen. 1sts	118
Mich. So. 7 ₱c. seconds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	108
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	78
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱c., '75	120	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	106
T. H. & Alt. 2ds pref	91	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	103¾
I. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds	30	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	80
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	110		

The Customs to-day amounted to $258,000, of which $196,000 was paid in Gold Coin, and $62,000 in United States Notes. The market for Money is easy to the Brokers at 6 ₱ cent.

The *Journal of Commerce* seems solicitous that we should measure our duty to the Public Credit in discussing gambling operations in Gold Coin by its standard. We cannot afford to do this. The *Journal*, itself, is on its good behavior to the Government. It is printed and circulated through the United States mails on sufferance, and the money editor will pardon us for not recognizing his right to lecture us, even on the proprieties due to the semi-secession speculators in Gold Coin. His threats of having Gold hoarded and exported because of the stamp duty levied by Congress, on speculative loans and contracts beyond three days, are quite ridiculous; as much so as his past efforts to dictate the policy and embarrass the negotiations of the Treasury. The Government puts no restraint upon either hoarding Gold, where our own people, or alien merchants in our midst, are distrustful of the National Currency, nor will it interfere with the export of Gold and Bullion either in settlement of foreign balances or for safe-keeping on the other side. It is as certain that they cannot leave the country without value or consideration in return received, or hereafter to be received in some shape, as that the supply present (and prospective from the new product of California,) is ample for this object and for all the hoarding which will go on at home. As to the latter, the *Journal* is quite as well apprised as we are, that the extent of distrust among the people bears but a very small relation to the scandalous operations to discredit the Currency by speculation, on which the Government of the United States rightly seeks to impose a stamp duty of one-half of 1 ₱ cent., and 6 ₱ cent. interest while it runs on loan or contract. The pending legislation of the State of New-York may be called "special," if you will, but it will be directed to restraining Banking and other money Corporations, the creation of its own will and laws, from furnishing the means and facilities for this speculation. The movement in the State Senate in this direction is from Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, of this City, a member of the *Journal's* own political party, but not the less a true man to the Public Credit, and a watchful guardian of the integrity of our Banking system, now tainted by a dubious connection with the speculation referred to.

The *Journal's* suggestive study to deface the stamp duty by buying with Gold and hypothecating Bills on England, at Currency value, instead of the Gold itself, is perfectly characteristic. But, as remarked a few days ago, we doubt the disposition of any respectable or law abiding party to engage in a contraband operation of this sort. The hint of the *Journal*, however, has been communicated to Albany by one at least of our most respectable private banking firms, and care will be taken that the means for thus evading or attempting to evade the law of the land shall not be furnished at Bank. Perhaps the *Journal*, after the Legislature adjourns, will suggest some other insulting dodge to violate the law to the merchants and bankers of this City.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,705,174 63, including for Customs, $258,000; Payments, $731,983 48; Balance, $14,769,681 32.

The Price of Gold.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The unprincipled speculations in gold have reached such a pitch, and the consequences of them are so mischievous and damaging to the whole community, that I hold it to be the duty of every good citizen to discountenance and frown upon this illegitimate business.

But it will not be easy to stop it unless you can show that these operators are standing on a volcano.

I am perfectly satisfied that the present price of gold is purely fictitious.

When a general suspension of specie payments takes place in the country, and especially when paper money is made a legal tender, the only possible use that can be made of gold for money purposes is to settle the balance of trade with foreign nations, if that should chance to be against us. During the suspension of 1857 I happened to be in London, and I read with the usual amount of indignation the false and villainous slanders of the London *Times* upon everything American, and particularly its absurd talk about American paper money, which the writer described as something so entirely uncertain in value that the small traders rammed the bills into their drawers in perfect desperation and doubt whether on the following morning they would have any value whatever.

But although every bank in the country suspended altogether, this same bank paper only fell to 90⅜ cents on the dollar.

Why did it fall no lower? Simply, because (confidence in the banks not being impaired) the balance of trade was not against this country.

Now, there are but *four causes* which can legitimately enhance the price of gold or depress the value of paper money, viz.: An excess of imports over exports; an excessive issue of paper money; distrust of that money, and the hoarding of gold, arising from such distrust.

By a singular and extraordinary interposition of Providence, it is well known that, notwithstanding the entire absence of the cotton export, the first of these causes does not now exist. With regard to the second cause named, I have recently asked the opinion of several bankers, whether, in their judgment, the present issue of paper money of all kinds, including the banks and the Government, is greater than before the war, and I have uniformly been answered in the negative.

As it respects the third cause named, viz., *distrust* of the Government money, I think I can safely assert, from the preference everywhere manifested for it, from the notorious fact that it will purchase bread and meat at a lower price now than specie would before the war, and from the common practice of keeping but little of one's property *in money*—this cause does not now exist.

Now for the fourth cause—hoarding. Is any one silly enough to suppose that a single individual in the community purchases gold at 171 *to hoard?*

It will be said, perhaps, by some one that the Government is a great purchaser of gold. The answer to this is obvious—what the Government takes with one hand, it pays out with the other, and pays it here in this country and to our own citizens.

I maintain, as I said at the commencement of this article, that the present price of gold is purely speculative and fictitious, and if the few simple facts and arguments here presented will tend to abate the demoralizing and injurious nuisance of this species of gambling, it will, though of but little consequence to me personally, be a blessing and a boon to the community. B.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 7, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 65 bbls. Ashes, 6,300 bbls. Flour, 610 bbls. and 1,798 bags Corn Meal, 2,875 bushels Wheat, 19,125 bushels Corn, 975 bushels Rye, 2,500 bushels Barley, 13,790 bushels Oats, 1,437 bushels Malt, 7,925 pkgs. Provisions, and 960 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been dull and nominal at $9@$9 25 for Pots, and $9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 542 bbls., including 470 bbls. Pots and 72 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business opened pretty briskly, and prices were well supported, but the demand has been less active during the past three days, and the market has been less buoyant. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The regular trade are operating in the Boot and Shoe market in considerable force, and jobbers are enjoying a good run of custom to the extent of their stocks. These, however, are rather deficient in some styles of seasonable goods, which cannot readily be supplied, and purchasers complain of the inconvenience to which they are subjected in looking up an assortment. On the other hand, holders complain that Boots and Shoes have not risen in proportion to other kinds of merchandise, and that they are compelled to sell below the present cost of production. In this condition of things the market is of necessity very firm, and the seasonable increase of trade, with no probable abatement in the cost of stock, must not orally tend to advance prices."

COAL—Is active, and prices are declining. Anthracite is now quoted at $7@$7 50 ₱ ton, from yard. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:—"The Coal trade continues exceedingly dull, as there is no disposition to contract for future delivery until after the rates of toll and freights have been fixed for the insuing year. A few cargoes of Schuylkill White and Red Ash sold at $4 75 ₱ ton, free on board."

COFFEE—Is heavy and drooping: 500 bags Rio changed hands at 32c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in limited request to-day, at 83c.@85c., chiefly at 84c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

DYEWOODS—Logwood has been in demand at $23 50@$24 50 for Jamaica and St. Domingo, ₱ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been less freely offered and has been in good request at buoyant prices.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $3 25@$3 75 ₱ cwt. Mackerel at $11 50@$13 50 for No. 1; $8 25@$9 75 for No. 2 and $5 50@$7 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Smoked Herring at 35c.@37c. for Scaled, and 25c.@27c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited business has been transacted to-day in State and Western Flour, prices of which are quoted down again 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 4,850 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 95; poor to choice extra State at $6 90@$7 50, chiefly at $7@$7 20; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 70 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 65	@	$6 95
Extra State	6 90	@	7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@	9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@	7 70
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 75	@	9 00
Extra Genesee	7 60	@	9 00

Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri 7 65 @10 25

Southern Flour is inactive and drooping; sales 600 bbls., at $7 35@$7 85 for poor to good superfine; $7 95@$8 35 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 45@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward; sales 450 bbls Extra, at $7 10@$9 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is dull, at $3 60@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, $4 90@$5 for Marsh's Caloric and Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; and the latter in Puncheons, at $22 50, each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demaed, and prices have been, in the main, tending downward. Sales have been reported of 40,700 bushels, including White Western at $1 85@$1 90; Amber do. at $1 74@$1 78; Red do. at $1 70@$1 72; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 65; Milwaukee Club at $1 52@$1 54; Chicago Spring at $1 40@$1 52; White Long Island at $2; and Amber Jersey, at $1 56@$1 78 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet and depressed to-day. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 40,000 bushels, at 93c.@95c., in store and delivered, for shipping Mixed Western; 90c.@92c. for Eastern, do.; 80c.@89c. for Unsound, and 97c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye is inactive at $1 08@$1 11, according to quality, ₱ bush.; sales 1,000 bushels. Oats are in moderate demand, including Prince Edward's Island, at 84c. Canada at 80c.@82½c., Western at 80c.@83c., State at 82½c.@83½c. ₱ bushel. Barley is in request at $1 40@$1 60 ₱ bushel; sales 1,700 bushels.

HAY—North River is in limited demand to-day, at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are inactive, at 21c.@27c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Opened rather briskly at buoyant prices, but closed heavily and irregularly. Week's receipts, 23,150 hides and 66 bales do.; sales, 38,900 hides, including, according to Messrs. WEIXEL & WEIDEMEYER, 8,900 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ₱., 32c.@32½c. cash, usual selection; 3,200 Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ ₱., 31c.@31½c. cash, in bond, usual selection; 4,600 Rio Grande, 21@22 ₱., 30c., cash, usual selection; 1,100 Orinoco, 21 ₱. on private terms; 2,900 Porto Cabello, 22 ₱., 26c.@26½c. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 San Juan, 20 ₱., on private terms; 1,800 Savanilla, 25 ₱., on private terms; 1,500 Port au Platt, &c., 16@20 ₱., on private terms; 500 New-Orleans, 24 ₱., on private terms; 4,800 Washington Slaughter, 75@80 ₱., on private terms; 7,400 City Slaughter, 55@80 ₱., 11¾c.@11¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 60@70 ₱., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 213,600 dry Hides, 1,000 wet salted do. The stock includes 91,006 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 51,000 Rio Grande, 12,700 California, &c., 11,000 Orinoco, 8,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 500 Maracaibo, 2,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 800 Tumpico and Matamoras, 2,000 Chili and Peruvian, 3,000 Minas, Para and Maranham, 5,800 Aspinwall and San Juan, 5,500 Savanilla and Bogota, 15,500 Bahia and Pernambuco, 3,000 West Indies, 2,000 East Indies, &c., 1,000 wet salted California.

IRON—Is very dull and quite nominal to-day. Mr. POPE, in his circular of Thursday, says: *Pig Iron*—The arrivals of Scotch Pig are still very small, and prices range at $39 50@40, cash, with very small stock; 500 tons, recently arrived, are being bonded, inasmuch as the market price is not up to importation cost, said by the importers to be $41 50, cash. *Pig Iron, American*—The Companies are not offering any Irons, reporting themselves to be sold up. Prices from second hands rule at No. 1 ex. $35@$36, cash; No. 2 ex, $34@$35; No. 2, hard, $32@$33; No. 3, gray, $30@$32, cash. The demand for Foundry Iron is good. Bar Irons are in fair demand, and light stock. Railroad Iron scarce. Scrap Iron, $52 50@$53, cash. Puddled Bars, to supply place of Scrap Iron at rolling mills, nominal. Charcoal Pig Irons—Sales at $52 50, cash, of Salisbury, and at $65 of Sterling The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "There is a good demand for Pig Metal at fully former rates, and further sales of 3,000 tons Anthracite are reported, mostly to go West, on terms kept private. Prices here range at $35@$37 for the three numbers, on time, and $1 less for cash, with a moderate business going for the want of stock. Most makers having soft up, are not disposed to operate to any extent, and the market is quiet. Scotch Pig is firm and held at an advance, with little or nothing doing in the way of sales. For manufactured Iron the demand continues good and prices firm, and the mills generally are well off for orders."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "We have no change to note in the market for Hemlock Sole, the leaving continued a fair steady demand from Eastern and State buyers throughout the week, and about the usual amount of business being done on orders from the West. Prices are without alteration, most of the stock being firmly held at our annexed quotations, which are those of last week. The receipts from the tanneries are only moderate, hardly sufficient to supply the demand for fresh Leather, and the old stock is gradually diminishing, nor can we look for any accumulation for some time to come. Most of the trade, as well as many buyers, seem to be of opinion, that even should gold go down to par, there can be no upward change in rates for Leather, as the natural law of supply and demand will tend to advance rather than decline prices. For Oak Sole the demand is active, and with a light stock on hand, prices are very firm. Upper in the rough, especially Oak Tanned, is in very active request at full prices, and the supply limited." We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 36c.@38c., cash; Oak, slaughter and salted good middle, 38c.@40c., cash; Oak, slaughter and salted good heavy, 37c.@39c., cash; Oak, light cropped, good, 42c.@44c., cash; Oak, middle cropped, good, 42c.@45c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 30½c.@31c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 31c.@32c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 30½c.@31¾c., cash; Hemlock, California, good light, 28½c.@30c., cash; Hemlock, California, good middle, 31c.@32c., cash; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 30c.@31½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 28½c.@29c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 29½c.@30½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 28½c.@29½c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 26½c.@28c., cash; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 18c.@20c., cash; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 31c.@34c., cash; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in request at $1 for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

NAILS—Have been in fair demand, and quite firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, to-day, at $14 50@$14 62½ for old Mess, $16 75@$17 for new Mess; $16 50@$18 for Western and City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$13 75 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 7¾c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Sales, 60 boxes. Lard is tending downward; sales, 800 tcs. and bbls., at 10¾c.@11¾c., ₱ lb. Beef continues inactive; sales since our last, 140 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15 50@$17 ₱ bbl.; Butter is in limited request, at 17c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 24c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet, at 12c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been inactive at previous quotations.

SEEDS—The market has been very quiet to-day; prices have been somewhat nominal. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, reports as follows: "There is very little Cloverseed offering or selling, and prices range at $6 50@$7, and the market quiet. Some sales were made from second hands at $7 25. Timothy is steady at $2 75@$3 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed continues very scarce, and domestic, if here, would bring $3 75@$4, which is a further advance. Large sales of Calcutta Linseed have been made in Boston at $4 50 ₱ bushel; 500 sacks Red Top sold at $2 75."

SKINS—Deer are held above the views of buyers and are inactive. Goat have been scarce and in good demand at buoyant rates. 12,000 Cape of Good Hope changed hands on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, 480 hhds., including New Orleans, at 10¼c.@11¼c.; Porto Rico at 11c., and Cuba, at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Market heavy.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 lbs. at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. at 47c.@49c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been less freely dealt in, especially toward the close of the week, as buyers have been claiming a reduction, which holders have been unwilling to concede. The reported sales include 254000 lbs. domestic fleece at 85c.@$1 50, chiefly at 87½c.@92½c; 25,000 lbs. do. pulled, at 77½c.@95c.; 80 bales California, at 40c.@58c.; 250 bales East India, at 55c.@60c.; 400 bales Lisbon at 40c., with 1,850 bales Donskai and other foreign, on private terms ₱ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, sales have been made of 700,000 to 800,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 80c.@90c.; and fine grades tub-washed are held firmly at 90c.@95c.; cash, 1,570 bales Mediterranean, South American, Cape, Mestiza and Chilian at full prices; and 20,000 lbs. common Smyrna at 36c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, sales have been reported of 120,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 80c.@90c., for coarse, and 90c.@$1 05 for fine and tub, cash and time; there is a wide range between cash and time prices ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive and depressed, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 28,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d., ₱ bushel; with 3,100 pkgs. Provisions at 20s.@30s., by sailing vessel, and 40s.@45s. by steamer, ₱ ton. For London, 12,600 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Pork on private terms, and 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Havre, an American ship was chartered on terms not disclosed. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark to Queenstown for orders, 2,000 Petroleum, to a port in the United Kingdom 9s., or if to the Continent 10s.; an Italian bark, 352 tons, (2,200 bbls.,) to Genoa, $2,300; a Danish schooner, 148 tons, to Falmouth for orders, 8,000 Wheat, 12½d.; a new ship, 1,000 tons, at Bath from Baltimore to Panama, Coal, $16 50; a British brig, 169 tons, to Matamoros and back, $5,600 in gold; a bark, 367 tons, to Aspinwall, on private terms, and back from South side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 38c., and Molasses $2.75 on deck; a British brig, 1,500 bbls., to Spanish Main and back, $2,000, half in gold; one, 263 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,800, $1,000 in gold; one, 160 tons, same voyage, $1,900, half gold; a British bark, 412 tons, to Vera Cruz, $5,000; a brig, 200 tons, from an Eastern port to Demerara, Lumber, $15; a schooner, 195 tons, from Portland to South Side Cuba and back to New-York, Sugar, 60c.; a British brig, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,650; one, 304 tons, to St. Jago and back, $3,000; a bark, 350 tons, to Sagua, Shooks, 35c., and Hoops, $10; a schooner, 131 tons, to Baracoa, $1,000; one, 88 tons, to Ruatan Island and back, $500 ₱ month; a British brig, 246 tons, to Havana, $2,200; a schooner, 426 tons, to Havana and back, $1,700 ₱ month; a British brig, 236 tons, to Cardenas, $1,900; one, 221 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar, 55c., and Molasses, $3 50 on deck; a brig, 299 tons, from South side Cuba to New-York, 40c. and $3; a Norwegian bark to Genoa for orders, Petroleum; a brig, 240 tons, to Aspinwall; a schooner, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, on private terms.

Order from Gen. Cochrane, on Taking Leave of His Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 27, 1863.

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST BRIGADE: My command over you has terminated. Serious physical maladies, induced by the unaccustomed exposure of nearly two (2) years of military life constantly in the camp, on the march or in the field, have unfitted me now for the duties of any active campaign. For this reason my resignation severs my connection with the service, but I should trample on the most sacred emotions did I depart from among you in silence. We began our march, and have traversed over fields together. Where we lay one sky covered and one flag protected us; and when we arose it was to the same *reveille*. Your toil has been my toil, and your battles mine. To Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Williamsport and Fredericksburgh, our memories revert together, as to the fields hallowed by the bravery and by the blood of our brigade. Soldiers' graves are there filled with our dead, and we, their survivors, bear their names upon our hearts where, too, their praises are inscribed. Soldiers, for your country have you bore all, perilled all, suffered all, and for that country will you still bleed and endure till you have seized from the teeth of this monstrous rebellion the dear inheritance of your children, one name, one country, one home. I shall not be with you, nor shall I strike at your side; but wherever, in other fields, bending beneath grievous burdens, I may weary or faint, one thought will nerve brave hearts—shall revive resolution and reinvigorate effort in our common cause. You are of the Army of the Potomac. High hopes rest upon you, and fervid prayers supplicate your success. Objects of hope and subjects of prayer, comrades in arms your future is fraught with the destinies of the coming generations; though sometimes checked yet never defeated, though sometimes baffled yet never beaten, the victories of your past are still within hail of your victories to come. Your country's cause rests upon your arms, and you standards will yet gild the day of its success. Soldiers, farewell!

JOHN COCHRANE,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Brigade.

THE PRIZE STEAMERS AT PHILADELPHIA.—In the Prize Court, yesterday, Judge CADWALADER said that, though he was not prepared to give an opinion in respect to a part of the cargo of the prize steamer *Bermuda*, he did not think his opinion in respect to the vessel should be longer delayed. He had come to the conclusion to condemn the vessel, and his reasons therefor would be submitted in a short time. District-

FINANCIAL.

IRON MOUNTAINS OF MISSOURI.

PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.

The PILOT KNOB IRON COMPANY OF MISSOURI, desirous of prosecuting their works at this favorable period with renewed vigor, now offer for the first time ONE-HALF of their CAPITAL STOCK for SALE in this market, in shares of $100 each.

Their property is over sixty square miles, containing over 40,000 acres of land, and embraces the most valuable of the wonderful Iron Mountain region of Missouri. It is situated at the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, 35 miles from St. Louis.

Iron is produced at that point cheaper than anywhere else in the world. The property of this Company is one of the most valuable of the kind.

Subscriptions will be received, for a short time, at the office of Messrs. E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, and also at the office of H. G. MARQUAND, Esq., No. 43 Exchange-place, where further information may be obtained. Twenty-five per cent. will be required when the whole subscription is made up, and the balance may be paid in installments, if desired.

The subscribers, who are connected with the Company, will be in the city in a few days, and may be seen at one or the other of the above places.

JAMES H. LUCAS, }
THOMAS ALLEN, } of St. Louis.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1863.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 26, 1863.

Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between this Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1858, that this Company will redeem, on the 3d day of April next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, forty-one of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds. Offers for the sale of said bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offers of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund." Which offers or bids will be received until noon of the 3d day of April next. And public notice is also hereby given the holders of said First Mortgage Bonds that, in case there are no bids offered to sell said bonds, as provided in the agreement aforesaid, the United States Trust Company aforesaid will, upon presentation at their office, Nos. 45 Wall-st., redeem, at par and accrued interest, by consecutive numbers of outstanding bonds, forty-one of said bonds, beginning at No. 121 and running to No. 143, inclusive; Nos. 146, 147 and 149 to 152, inclusive; Nos. 158 to 162, inclusive; Nos. 165, 166, 167, and Nos. 170 to 173, inclusive; and that from and after the 3d day of April, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease, as provided in said agreement.

J. H. M'CAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

EDWARD KING,

(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—THE UNdersigned, Trustees of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, will receive proposals up to the 17th day of March next, for the whole or any part of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Twenty-Year Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1863, secured on the First Division of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, consisting of one hundred miles, from Dubuque to Cedar Falls. These Bonds are issued for the purpose of discharging the floating debt of the Company, and will be its only indebtedness, and the first mortgage lien upon one hundred miles of railroad, completed and in operation. The gross earnings of the road in 1862 were $220,982, and the net earnings were $124,174, with a certain prospect of a largely increasing business. It will, therefore, be seen, that the net earnings are five times as much as will pay the interest, while the amount of Bonds to be issued is only three thousand dollars per mile on a road which has cost about $3,000,000. It is believed that no better seven per cent. Bond is offered in the United States. No bid will be received for less than par. Payment to be made in United States Treasury notes, "Legal Tender," or Bank notes current in the City of New-York. The Bonds will be ready for delivery on the 15th March. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, care of John Lord, No. 72 Broad-st., New-York, of whom further information can be obtained. Permission is granted to refer to Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New York.—Feb. 19, 1863.

R. B. MASON,
JOHN LORD, } Trustees.
H. L. STOUT,

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, will be held in the City of Chicago at the Office of the Company, on the 1st day of April next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1863.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD.—The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee issued to said Company, are requested to deposit the same with ROBERT BAYARD, No. 12 Wall-st., Treasurer of the Committee appointed by the stipulation for the foreclosure and sale of the road, and in reorganization of the Company.

On surrendering the First Mortgage Bonds, four coupons will be paid.

ROBERT BAYARD,
RUSSELL SAGE,
W. HUNT,
} Committee.

MARCH, 5, 1863.

No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1863.

EDWARD H. THORNE, LATE WITH Hopkins & Co., begs to offer his services at the Brokers' Board for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, on commission.

Refers, by permission, to Messrs. Hopkins & Co., Messrs. Buckley, Sheldon & Co., Messrs. F. R. & W. C. Fowler, Solomon Townsend, Esq., William S. Herriman, Esq., Samuel Sloan, Esq., Henry Nicoll, Esq., New-York; H. H. Martin, Esq., Albany.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.

JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D H. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1863.

25TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1863.

"PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 27, PRIOR TO 1853.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A dividend of One and a-half per Cent. (1½) from the undivided assets, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Company, by applying at No. 88 Wall-st.

WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1851.

Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 13 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamship AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863,
For freight or passage, apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (COBH HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday..... .....M'ch 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE... Saturday..... M'ch 21
EDINBURGH..... Saturday..... M'ch 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

MAD. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Madame DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppressions, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 6th-av., opposite 13th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The house and lot No. 319 Bowery, opposite Bleecker-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, THE extra size house and lot, No. 98 5th-av., located at the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 15th-st. The lot is about 33 feet wide and 135 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 33x100 feet, broadside on 15th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted to the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the lot is a stable. House, lot, furniture and stable are offered for sale, either for cash or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, southwest corner of 51st-st. and 2d-av.; size 21x60, three rooms deep, three-story and basement, high stoop, complete with all modern improvements, in perfect order, built by the present owner for his own use, by day's work, at an expense of $16,000. Will sell it for $12,000. Can be seen during the day.

JOHN FOLEY,
No. 82 Lexington-av. and No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—HOUSE NO. 317 Henry-st., 3-story brick, tastefully finished, furnace, gas, range, bath, &c. Price $6,500. Also house No. 191 Degraw-st., 3-story brick, furnace, gas, range, &c. Price $5,000. Both are pleasantly situated, near two ferries. GEO. A. JARVIS, Lenox Fire Insurance Co., No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DOUBLE framed house, with nice garden of eight lots and carriage-house attached, in Pacific-st., near New-York-av., Brooklyn; house is very convenient, garden and grounds in good order, with plenty of fruit-trees, grapes and shrubbery; makes a pleasant residence in an excellent neighborhood. Apply to C. L. BENEDICT, 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—NOS. 3 AND 21 West Baltic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn, with gas, range, heater, and water fixtures; will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, inquire of M. STEPHENSON, No. 383 Broome st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY, (four stories in rear,) high-stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 12 Carroll park, South Brooklyn, with rear lot through to 1st-place. House well built, with modern improvements, in good order and the neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to HENRY W. LAW, 50 Walker-st.

CORNER GROCERY ON SOUTH 6TH and 5th sts., Williamsburgh—the best business stand on the street—is now offered for sale on easy terms. Also 20 acres at New-Rochelle, joining Collins'; a cottage corner of 8th-av. and 127th-st., New-York. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., or No. 28 South 7th-st.

$1,000 WILL BUY THE ONLY VACANT lot on east side of Van Brunt-st., between William and Kings sts., Brooklyn; is only five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,700 WILL BUY THE THREE- story frame house and lot No. 153 Devoe st., Williamsburgh; has 9 rooms, besides cellar; lot 20x75 feet; is within three blocks of Grand-st. line of cars. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$2,300 WILL BUY THE CORNER cottage and lot on northeast corner of Smith and Ainslie sts., Williamsburgh; lot 25x60 feet; is within two blocks of Grand-st. line of cars. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,500.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY brick house and lot on Van Brunt-st., near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn; has marble mantels, water, gas fixtures, &c.; rented one family to a floor. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment and sub-cellar brown stone house No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn; has bathroom, range, furnace, marble basins, speaking tubes, &c.; halls frescoed. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—SEVERAL valuable water fronts in Williamsburgh, Williamsburgh and Greenpoint, suitable for manufacturers, whom I cannot supply. S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine st., or No. 32 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY STONE FRONT house, No. 71 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., with all modern improvements; terms easy. For which, and permit to view the premises, apply to A. P. MAN, No. 64 Wall-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE—THREE STORIES, high stoop, 3d-st., near 6th-av.; lot 21x98 9, for sale at $9,000. Inquire of J. L. EGBERT, Attorney-at-law, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BROWN-stone front dwelling, 2 x56, No. 32 East 25th-st. Price $12,000. Apply to F. W. DOWNER, American Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22 by 100 feet. For terms, &c., apply foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Thirty-two lots on 4th-av., and 103d and 104th sts., lying nearly together. Apply to C. A. MEIGS, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FRAME HOUSE and lot on Ashburton-av., house 21x32 deep, lot 50x200; house two story, attic and basement, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, contains nine rooms, coal and sauce cellars; shade and ornamental trees, and choice fruit in abundance; small barn in rear of lot; high ground, good neighborhood, commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and overlooks the entire village; said place fifteen minutes' walk from depot; price $5,500, part of the purchase-money can remain on mortgage. Apply to Mrs. DE VOE, the owner, on the premises; or to ACKERMAN & DEYO, Grocers, corner Broadway and Dock-st.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A very desirable cottage residence, with about 10 acres of land, one hour and ten minutes from the City, via the New-Jersey Central Railroad. To any one wishing to reside in a perfectly healthy locality and do business in the City, this is a most favorable opportunity for securing a home at a moderate price. Apply to

F. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
Or SMITH CLIFT, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE ESTATE AT NORWICH, CONN.—Consisting of a mansion and outhouses, with about 3 3-10 acres of land, situate on Broadway, in the most desirable part of Norwich, and being the property formerly known as the Jabez Huntington Homestead, lately possessed by Mrs. Brinckerhoff, and now in the occupation of E. Winslow Williams, Esq. Possession given on 1st of May next. Apply to P. W. TURNEY, No. 110 Broadway, New York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—beautifully situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, two miles below West Point and one mile from Cozzens' Hotel, including horses, stable, cow and garden planted. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply to Mr. JAMES DENTON, Buttermilk Falls, or by letter to LOUIS B. DE WITT, Box No. 1,116 Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF 60 ACRES AT NYACK.—It slopes gradually to the Hudson River and is watered by a fine brook and springs. The land is good, the buildings new and convenient, and the fruit abundant. It is capable of division, as the building sites with splendid views, are numerous. The neighborhood is healthy and unexceptionable.

CHAS. B. HART, No. 132 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN—A BEAUTIful country-seat, with four acres of land, 1½ miles from the centre of the city. The house is new, and contains all modern conveniences; size 48x36, with an addition 45x15, with stable, ice-house, &c. It is delightfully situated on high land, west of Whitney-av., and commands a fine view. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ELI WHITNEY.
NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26, 1863.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, with some seven acres of land, in the County of New-Windsor, about one mile south of Newburgh. The house is of brick, with slate roof, 50x30, with an extension for kitchen and servants' rooms; barns and outbuildings. The premises contain a variety of choice fruit trees and shrubbery. For terms and permission to see the house, apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—IN FAIRMOUNT, WESTCHESTER County, a two-story cottage, six rooms, with undercellar, in good order, and a large garden, about 125 feet square. The cottage is pleasantly located, about quarter of a mile from Tremont depot; rent $100 per year. Possession on or before April 1. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., WITHIN eight minutes walk of the depot, a cottage, with 7½ acres of land, carriage-house, fine garden and fruit. The house contains eight rooms besides kitchen, and has furnace and gas. For particulars inquire of W. B. MEEKER, at Bank of New-York, or F. W. FOOTE, at Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, embracing a spacious house, built within the last two years, with every modern convenience; first floor finished in solid black walnut; large carriage house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot; 12 miles from the City. Inquire at Harlem Gas office, No. 76 Nassau-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, or less, four contiguous building lots, 50 by 175 feet, in a pleasant village within an hour from Wall-st., suitable for genteel residences at moderate cost; interest to commence 1st of June next, by which time, or sooner, they may be erected. Apply at No. 75 Liberty-st., first door from Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT WHITE Plains, a two lern built two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with all necessary out-buildings; one hour's ride by railroad from 31st-st. Inquire of L. MILLER, White Plains, or E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st., New-York. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FINE INVESTMENT.—FARM AND COUNTRY residence on the banks of the Hudson for sale cheap, if applied for within ten days from date. Will not be offered after that. For circulars containing particulars of location, &c., call at *Times* Office.—March 5, 1863.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET, WITH gardens attached, at Astoria, L. I. For particulars, &c., apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO LET AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A HOUSE next to the Methodist Church, garden and orchard. Inquire at Mr. PIERSON'S store, near the depot.

FARMS.

FARM OF 76 ACRES FOR SALE AT HUNTOWN, N. J.—In the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad, 20 miles from Jersey City; every acre in the village; railroad depot in front of the lawn; large old-fashioned farm house of 12 rooms; barns, stables, cow-houses, sheds, &c.; two wells; never-failing stream of water running through the fields; abundance of fruit of all kinds; house partly furnished and farm stocked with tools, cattle, horses, pigs, turkeys, fowl, &c.; &c.; all will be sold for $12,000 and possession given immediately; cut into village lots every acre is worth $300. Apply at WOOD BROTHERS, No. 396 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—TWO SUPERIOR FARMS, OF 75 acres each, one mile from depot at Plainfield, N. J.; also a very nice cottage, with half an acre of land, in the village; also a very large house, of about 23 rooms, with barn and five acres, 200 yards from the depot at Scotch Plains—plenty of shade and fruit—an excellent situation for a Summer boarding house, together with other choice City and country property. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 220 ACRES, IN HYDE Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.; location two miles from Hudson River Railroad, at Hyde Park Station. Title perfect, and a large proportion of the purchase money may remain secured at the option of the purchaser. For particulars, apply personally to the subscriber, on the premises, or address as above. THOMAS NEWCOMB.

FARM FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour's ride from Jersey City, and one mile from Tappan Station, containing 95 acres in a high state of cultivation; large apple orchard, abundance of grapes, dwarf pears, &c. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness; no incumbrance. Terms easy. Inquire of J. PANGBURN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED FARM OF 50 acres, handsome new house, overlooking the thriving village of Plainfield, N. J.; one and a half hours' ride from the City by railroad, and ten minutes' walk of depot. Inquire of R. F. HARRIOTT,
No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property, corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms on second floor, and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent $17 per month. Possession immediately. No moving May 1.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET,

The house and lot corner of Union-place and 19th-st. The house has a fine lawn in front, the lot being 27 feet front by 150 deep; rent, $1,400 per annum.

ALSO,

The house and lot No. 50 East 18th-st., first house west from the 4th-av.; rent, $800 per annum. Apply to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE WHOLE OR part of a three-story brick house, corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.; rent for the whole house $196 per year. Also a two-story frame cottage, 20 feet, rent $96 per year. All the above property is in complete order. Possession will be given immediately. Also, a 3-story brick house, with front and back basement and sub-cellar, in good order, No. 3 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near the Ferry; rent $300 per year. Inquire of PETER A. BEAT, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

TO LET ON BERGEN HILL—NEAR TWO horse railroads, and within 20 minutes' walk of either Hoboken or Jersey City ferry, four handsome two-story basement and extension cottages, commanding a beautiful view of Staten, Long and Manhattan Islands, the bay and the Hudson. Rent $225. Also two two-story cottages adjoining; rent $200. Apply to E. EVANS, Willow-court, Hudson City, or Nos. 66 and 68 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO RENT IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, NEAR Henry-st.:
No. 54 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 56 West Warren-st. Rent, $700.
No. 77 West Baltic-st. Rent, $600.
These houses have water, gas, and all modern improvements. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO.
No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THOSE TWO NEAT, three-story and basement, high stoop houses, Nos. 86 and 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.; all improvements and in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock. No. 86 will be sold with or without the furniture. JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES on third floor of No. 30 Beaver-st., near Wall-st. Two of the above front on Pearl-st., and will be rented together; three front on Beaver-st., and will be let separately if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-house, No. 124 Waverley-place—3-story and attic. Rent, $400. Also, to let, the third and fourth floors of No. 182 Fulton, corner Dutch-st. Inquire of P. R. STRONG, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET, IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR-STORY brick house and store No. 263 Grove-st., containing 17 rooms; good position for boarding-house, store for first-class grocery; it is fitted up; rent for building $800. Apply to E. EVANS, 66 and 68 Fulton-st., New York.

HOUSES TO LET—NO. 3 LIVINGSTON-place, opposite Stuyvesant-square; No. 185 East 19th-st.; No. 162 East 14th-st.; No. 108 East 13th-st.; No. 19 Stuyvesant-st. all with modern improvements. Apply to A. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, in good order, with gas and water complete. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock. Apply to H. FISHER, No. 5 Bible-House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY MARBLE FRONT building and store, extra wide, complete, with vaults and other improvements; to let in whole or in part. Apply on the premises, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st., full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row

STEAM POWER TO LET.

ROOMS AND POWER TO LET IN NEW-ARK, N. J.—Three rooms, forty by eighty, and one room, twenty-five by one hundred and twenty feet, with light on all sides; steady steam power; building suitable for any kind of manufacturing; the most desirable rooms in the city, being in Market-st., one hundred yards from New-Jersey Railroad Depot; will be let for a term of years. Apply on the premises, to WRIGHT & SMITH, or JOHN C. DUNNAN.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—THE second and third floors and one room, on the 4th floor of the building, corner of Duane, Centre and Reade sts. Inquire of JAS. CONNER'S SONS.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A SMALL family, a small cottage house, or part of a house, with all modern improvements; not over 20 minutes' walk from ferries, and good neighborhood; rent must be moderate; can give satisfactory reference. Address H. M., Box No. 2,626 New-York Post-office, stating room, location, rent, &c.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, unfurnished, desirably located, where the owner would be willing to retain rooms and board for the rent; also allowing the privilege of taking other boarders. Unexceptionable references can be given as to competency and respectability. Address C. M., Box 158 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WANTED.—ANY STRICTLY PRIVATE family, living in a good house up-town, and willing to let a well furnished sitting-room and bedroom, can hear of a quiet, permanent and responsible tenant, by addressing J., Box No. 4,201 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN BROOKLYN, IN A good neighborhood, within fifteen minutes' walk of one of the ferries, a three-story house; rent must be moderate. Address, stating location and terms, M. H., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., A front room to suite a gentleman on third floor; a large front room on the fourth floor to suit two young ladies. The house has all the modern improvements. Reference required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NO CHIL-dren, wish a nice house up town, furnished wholly or partly, and board the owners, without other boarders. Address ERNEST, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND August, board in a private family, residing either in Westchester, Pelham, or near New-Rochelle, for a gentleman and wife, two servants and two horses. Address Box No. 2,005, Post-office.

ENGLISH SIRLOIN BEEF AND PLUM Pudding and Mock Turtle Soup for Dinner on Monday, English Corned Round Beef on Wednesday. For sale, English Mutton, Filberts, Stilton and Cheddar Cheese, Finnon Haddocks, Yarmouth Bloaters, English Bacon and Hams. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st. Dunlop's ale, in fine condition.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City, where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SIMPSON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF THE FURNI-TURE, mirrors, carpets, rosewood billiard tables, (by Phelan,) and entire fittings of the Hotel Julian, by D. W. IVES & CO., on the premises, No. 767 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock—The entire household furniture of the Hotel Julian, which is in excellent condition, offering an excellent opportunity for persons furnishing. The furniture includes Brussels, three-ply and superfine carpets, oil-cloths, large pier and mantel mirrors, parlor suites, sofas, lounges, chairs, marble-top tables, extra hair and other mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, single and double bedsteads, window curtains, fixtures, &c. Dining-room—Tables, chairs, linen, china, plated ware, cutlery, crockery, bar fixtures, a small stock of wines and liquors.

BILLIARD TABLES BY PHELAN.—Two nearly new rosewood tables, full size, by Phelan, in splendid order, balls, cues, racks, and all the usual billiard and bar fixtures. All these goods are in fine order. Catalogues ready and on exhibition morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL SELL at auction THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, (No. 111 Broadway,) 12 lots on 116th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.: Gothic house and 14½ lots on Broadway and 153d-st., fine view of Park, East River, Long Island, &c.; house contains laundry, servants' rooms, larder, drawing-room, bath, closets, &c., in perfect order, and all the conveniences of a City house; coach house, stables, ice-house, &c.; garden well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, flowers and vegetables; one of the handsomest plots on the island. Can be seen from 11 to 4. Maps and particulars at No. 12 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

THIRD-AVENUE—4 lots east side, between 58th and 59th-sts.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH-STREET—4 lots, north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av.

Maps, &c., at No. 12 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF JOHN R. PETERS, DECEASED—Will sell at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY NEXT, March 12, at the Exchange Room, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st., running through to and including Nos. 6, 8 and 10 New-st., formerly occupied by the U. S. Appraisers.

Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, $100,000 cash, balance in 5 years at 6 per cent. Possession May 1. Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

ALVIN C. BAKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture at public auction on MONDAY, March 9, at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., at 11 o'clock: Rosewood pianoforte suite, centre tables, carpets, bedding, rosewood and velvet chamber furniture, silver ware, bronzes, &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Flannel Sack Coats, lined;
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined;
Bootees, sewed;
Bootees, pegged;
Boots, pegged;
Boots, sewed;
Forage Caps,
Stockings,
Blanket s,
Uniform Hats, felt;
Bed-sacks,
Regimental Colors, Infantry;
Felling Axes,
Felling Axe-handles,
Spades,
Canteens,
Drums,
Drumheads, batter;
Drumheads, snare;
Fifes,

Samples of which may be seen at this office.

All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn Inspectors, appointed on the part of the United States.

Bidders will state what quantities they propose to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract, should one be awarded to the party making the bid.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Sack Coats,' 'Bootees,' 'Forage Caps,' 'Stockings,' &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway, NEW-YORK, March 7, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A New Proclamation from Gen. Forey.

A Forward Movement Expected Immediately.

The French Preparing to Occupy the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

By way of Havana we have from Vera Cruz dates to the 17th ult.; from Jalapa to the 13th ult.; and from Orizaba papers to the 1st ult.

There is nothing new save a proclamation of Gen. FOREY, dated Feb. 15, in which he says: "The army, after its long waiting, is about to march upon Mexico."

Rumor says that Gen. FOREY would commence his movement on the 21st or 22d of February.

There is no account of any fighting, or even skirmishing, save an attack on a Faench convoy which left Soledad on Jan. 28 for Cameron. The Mexican guerrillas carried off some horses and mules.

A detachment of troops had been sent to the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos, with a gunboat to blockade Minatitlan. The fact was regarded as looking to the occupation of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A Juarest paper has been started in Jalapa called the *Independiente*.

The *Vera Cruzano* is succeeded by the *Narrado Imparcial*.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Americans in the Cuban Capital—Warmth of the Season—News from Venezuela—Movements of Confederate Vessels, &c.

The steamship *Columbia*, from New-Orleans, brings us Havana dates to March 2. The news embraces nothing of moment.

There were a great many Americans in Havana—mostly from the South.

The weather was exceedingly warm in Havana, and business was dull.

Nothing has been heard since my last of the *Alabama* or *Florida*.

From Caracas we have rumors that the "Federals" have succeeded in getting possession of that city, some say through the aid of treason amongst the garrison.

Maracaibo is still blockaded, and is still rebellious.

Gen. MONAGAS has got possession of Aragua, and Valencia is under siege from Gen. BLANCO.

The *Tubal Cain* is just in.

The *Eagle* and *Meta* are due.

There has been but one Confederate arrival since my last—the *William Baity* of 65 tons. She arrived here Feb. 28 from Tampa Bay, after a passage of five days, with cotton.

The Confederate schooner *L. Dudley* sailed Feb. 26 for Nassau.

The rebel steamers *Alice* and *Antonica* are repairing. The latter went into the dock this morning.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Alabama—The French in Mexico—Remarks of the Diario of Havana—Contract for Paving the Streets of Havana—The New Captain-General and the Slave Trade—Arrest of Officials and Others.

HAVANA, Sunday, March 1, 1863.

By advices received from St. Domingo we learn that the "famous privateer *Alabama*," as it is called in the accounts, arrived there on the 28th of January, and after having landed twenty-two prisoners—the crews of the brig *Southern Lane*, and the bark *Golden Rule*,—put to sea again on the following day. The first-named vessel was captured at sea five miles from Punta Jaina, and the other off the coast of Jamaica. The Spanish naval officer in command of that station, from motives of humanity, it is stated, made no objection to their being landed at the port of Santo Domingo, and made a note of their names, which are as follows, although from having been made out by a Spaniard, there may be, perhaps, an error in the orthography:

Of the *Golden Rule*—Capt. P. M. WHITEBERY; mates John Cassidy, John Starley, Charles Burnet; seamen Thomas Miller, Alexander Pearson, James Galbraith, George Cowley, Richard Phillips.

Of the *Southern Lane*—Capt. CARL WARREN; mates Milton Stagues, John Treles, Isaac Hagner; seamen Stanislaus Esanin, Lorenzo José, Edward Miller, S. McDonald.

The news received from Mexico by the French steamer from Vera Cruz are rather important, as they betoken the approach of hostilities after many months' inactivity on the part of the French. The forward movement of the French was, according to the intelligence received, to take place about the 23d of February, so that before this, something important may have taken place. The *Diario de la Marina*, in an editorial upon the subject, says:

"It appears doubtful whether Puebla will be attacked and entered by force, or whether, being surrounded and bombarded by a part of the invading army, the other part will continue its march upon Mexico. This second conjecture appears the more probable according to the correspondence, and perhaps according to the language used by Gen. FOREY, who says explicitly, in his proclamation, that he has decided to march not upon Puebla but upon the capital, which proves, either that the French commander judges the resistance of Puebla a small obstacle to the march of his army upon Mexico, or proposes to get rid of this by leaving it besieged with sufficient forces and going on determinedly to the end of his journey."

With regard to the latter part of Gen. FOREY'S proclamation about remaining in Mexico until a fixed Government is agreed upon, the same paper adds:

"In fact, if the French forces are to remain in Mexico until a firm Government is consolidated, and the Mexicans succeed, (to use Gen. FOREY'S words,) in forming a nation that may have nothing to envy in others; if until then, we repeat, the return of the expedition to the shores of their country is to be deferred, a residence of the expeditionary army in that country for many years may be counted upon."

At all events, the English mail steamer from Vera Cruz will, on her return here from that place in the course of a week or so, most likely bring us news of some importance. The correspondence received from Mexico says that the French intend to shell Puebla and destroy it—a barbarous thing, considering that, by all accounts, it is the most beautiful city of Mexico.

The contract for paving Havana, consisting of 50,000 metres of paving, and 51,000 ditto flagging, has been adjudged by the Corporation in favor of Mr. WILLIAM FAIRCHILD, and only awaits the approbation of the Captain-General; this was the only offer put in. The *Prensa* observes with regard to it:

"The contractor is to be congratulated, for in our opinion he has done a good piece of business; the Corporation deserves to be congratulated, for by the satisfactory result of the contract, it has put in evidence the credit which it enjoys, and the capacity of that same credit to undertake a colossal work without paying out any large sums of money, and without extraordinary taxes. The whole city deserves to be congratulated, because it is going to find itself beautifully transformed in two years, without present or future sacrifices to the tax-payers."

Great commotion has been raised among a certain class of our population who are more renowned for the facility with which they amass riches, than for any scruples as to the manner of obtaining them—I mean that class called *negreros*, or, in plain English, slavedealers, from the vigor evinced by our new Captain-General in putting down this nefarious traffic. Within the last few days over fifteen individuals, officials of high category in the island, and rich proprietors, have been arrested, and are to be sent to Spain to answer certain charges preferred against them. This determination on the part of the new Captain-General, to stop the slave-trade, is evidently unprecedented in the annals of Cuban Government for a long period of time, nothing like it having occurred since the time of TACON, that rigid Governor, the terror of evil-doers. The slaveholding interest are fierce in their denunciations, and loudly proclaim that before six months are over the new Captain-General shall be recalled. It remains to be seen whether the Government at Madrid will support an honest man in his efforts to do what is upright, or whether villainy will be triumphant. "LARA."

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

A Council at St. Paul—Appearance of the Indian Chiefs—An Attack on Fort Abercrombie Threatened, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Thursday, Feb. 26, 1863.

There is as usual but little news of importance from this point, save that which relates to the Indians now in hostile array against us. And while there remains before us an object so formidable as the Southern rebellion has become, it cannot be expected that our friends at the East will regard our local troubles in this section, or attach to them half the importance to which they are entitled. At the same time, there can be no manner of doubt that, if the Government were relieved from the burden of this Southern trouble, it would speedily recognize the necessity of guaranteeing to the Northwest security for the present and immunity for the future against the raids of hostile bands of Indians.

Since my last letter, the Lake Superior and other Chiefs who refused to ratify the treaty with the agent, FOSTER, at Crow Wing, have arrived at this point, to hold an interview with CLARK W. THOMPSON, Esq., the resident agent at St. Paul. They came here entirely upon their own responsibility, and contrary to Mr. FOSTER'S wishes. Their number is thirteen, and they brought with them ten young braves, making in all twenty-three.

A council was held in the sitting room of the American House, which apartment they retained possession of during their sojourn here. They demanded to be sent to Washington, where they might see the Great Father, and arrange a treaty with him. The President was telegraphed upon the subject of their visit, and did not seem very desirous to see them, but finally consented to receive them, provided they would bear the expenses of the trip, the money to be deducted from their annuities. Having agreed to this proposition, Mr. THOMPSON sent the young men home again, and with the Chiefs left for Washington, where he and his charge are now sojourning. The appearance of these savages at the seat of Government, it is to be hoped, will give the President an adequate conception of the degree of degradation to which this race has fallen. They will appear under very unfavorable circumstances for them, inasmuch as their annuities being delayed, they were almost destitute of decent wearing apparel. The noble "red man of the forest," of whom we used to read in our school days, is *non est*, although not particularly *hon-est*; and having seen the animal as he is, I propose giving a brief description of one of the principal Chiefs in the number just referred to. His name being interpreted, means "The sun nearest the sky," and he is Hole-in-the-Day's right bower. In stature he is above six feet, firmly and compactly built, and evidently possesses great strength. He has a clear, sharp black eye, and scrutinizes most closely everything that transpires about him, yet keeps his counsel to himself. He is a shrewd and dangerous man, and as he sits in silence smoking his "kinnikinick," and answers your salutation by a grunt or slight shake of his head, there is an unmistakable sinister expression flits across his countenance, so full of malignity that it would do credit to Belzebub himself.

He is painted in full, in the most disgusting style, and after the most approved war fashion. His hair is parted in the middle, and the seam streaked with vermillion; his copper-colored cheeks are daubed over with bright yellow, and the cheek bones relieved by a dash of deep orange, while the full of the cheek for about two inches square is covered with black lines, as though it were tattooed, and the lids of his eyes are painted bright green.

He wears a shabby white blanket, always wrapped closely about him, and a hood of the same materia covers his head. His moccasins are elk-skin, and from the lower end of his dirty leggins depends a piece of a wolf's tail, and any number of little pieces of tin, tied in such a way as to jingle when he walks. This man is one of the best specimens, yet so degraded and filthy in their habits have they become, that an hour with a band of genuine Prairie Indians is enough to convince any impartial mind that they do not possess in the slightest degree the elements or essence of civilization.

The exact whereabouts of LITTLE CROW is uncertain. Late intelligence from Fort Garry locates 400 lodges at Deer Lake, the same number at Maison du Chien. Notwithstanding the request of Gov. DALLAS to the contrary, an embassy of eighty have arrived from the band of LITTLE CROW, and been received by the Governor and Bishop TACHI, a little way out from the fort. They pretended to have come for the purpose of renewing the friendship existing between their fathers and the Hudson's Bay Company. They protested that they took no part in the raid last Summer, and carelessly mentioned they were nearly out of ammunition. The hint was not taken, and their magazines were not replenished at that visit. After some trifling presents were given them, they left, saying they were subsisting miserably on fish, and were having a hard time generally. At St. Joseph's they spoke of renewing the conflict in the Spring, but two scouts, just arrived at Gen. SIBLEY'S quarters, bring the startling information that, driven by his necessities, and aware of the intended attack upon him in the Spring, he has concluded not to wait for the snow to go off, but is making preparations to attack Fort Abercrombie immediately. An extra company is now *en route* for the fort, with two 6-pounders and a plentiful supply of ammunition, and Col. PETELER has expressed his ability to hold the fort if he can get the artillery in time. He will then have five pieces, and the post will be in a much better state of defence than when attacked last summer. It is stockaded on three sides, and has a heavy ditch on the fourth. In addition to this, the timber near the fort, which sheltered the enemy last summer, has all been hewn. That an attack here is imminent, there is no reason to doubt. Two reliable Sioux scouts were yesterday dispatched in search of LITTLE CROW, and if they are fortunate enough to return alive, will report his earliest offensive measures.

An absurd story, often half-breeds and families leaving Fort Snelling on the 20th, for Yellow Medicine, to unearth the hidden treasures they had taken from the whites, is going the round of the papers, and will reach you. The persons in question were reliable Indians, who did good service last Summer, and are now sent up by this Department to obtain all the information they can of the hostile Sioux. The article in question is signed by a half-breed, ANTOINE FRENIER, but he has probably lent his name to some person, who has taken this method of using it to reflect upon the vigilance of Gen. SIBLEY. You may rest assured he is giving his best energies to the prosecution of the work to which he has been assigned.

Unless LITTLE CROW again changes his plans, you may hear startling news from this department very soon. F. S. T.

Another Exodus of Weak-knees.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, March 7.

There has been a number of arrivals from the States of parties escaping the expected conscription. Twenty or thirty arrived in Toronto yesterday.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

A Reconnoissance—The Last Hope of the Rebels.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, March 4, 1863.

Gen. WYNDHAM, who was recently ordered on a reconnoissance with his command, returned to his quarters last evening. During the past week he has visited all the principal points east of the Shenandoah and north of the Rappahannock Rivers, without encountering any force whatever of the rebel regular troops. Small detachments of the command had skirmishes at different points with WHITE'S guerrillas, and parties were fired upon from cover by bushwhackers at several places, but no loss was sustained. A number of rebel soldiers were captured, who professed to be tired of the rebellion, and were making their way to our lines, and several of the guerrillas and citizens, found with arms, were brought in. The prisoners, so far as I have been able to converse with them, are, however, very reticent as regards the movements of the rebel army, and yet there is a significant unanimity among them in predicting that there will be but little more fighting in Virginia.

It is now quite evident that the late raids of FITZHUGH LEE on this side of the Rappahannock were solely for the purpose of "feeling" our position, and, it is more than surmised, to cover a general falling back of the rebel troops on or near the right bank of the Rappahannock. The rebel prisoners and citizens who profess fealty to the Jeff. Davis Government, are evidently more down-spirited than ever before. The particular cause for this feeling just now, I shall not attempt to speculate upon, but leave the fact to be developed by events, now near at hand. One fact in connection with this matter, however, I cannot resist recording. Every rebel with whom I have recently conversed seems to look to the people of the Free States for a solution and ending of their difficulties. Several, upon coming within our lines, confidently believed that the full power of the Government had been brought to bear upon the rebellion; that the effort had proved a failure, and all rebeldom, according to their story, was now anxiously waiting for that open opposition to the Government war policy in the Free States which has so long been threatened and promised. This, I believe, to be the last hope of the rebels generally. The attempt to secure a recognition by foreign Powers having failed, they now are using their influence to divide the people of the North and thus compel the Government to recognize their independence.

No better evidence of the discipline now existing in this army need be wanted than was manifested a few days ago. There was one brigade whose officers have hitherto found much fault with the Government for neglecting their wants, and it had been very unjustly reported that this body of troops could not be relied upon should a fight take place. To test these troops, a few days ago, they were summoned in haste to march upon the enemy, at a point where a brisk cannonading was going on. The men, true to their birthright, instantly forgot all their causes of complaint and promptly rallied, as they have frequently done before on many a hard fought field, to the support of their colors.

A Cavalry Skirmish—Alleged Misconduct of an Officer.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, March 6, 1863.

The busy work of preparation for future operations is still going on, and the ever-watchful supervision of the commanding officer seems to be everywhere felt, and the whole command, as it should be, is infused with his energy.

Of legitimate current views there is but little concerning this army at the present time. The recent favorable spell of weather has perceptibly improved the condition of the roads, and, consequently, the spirits of both officers and men are proportionately elevated. Dwelling in huts, surrounded by a sea of mud, may appear to be very romantic—on paper—to some folks, but the romance of this kind of existence with the soldiers soon wears away, and to them any change must necessarily be for the better; they therefore hail with delight, as a positive relief, the opportunity once more to practice their drill which the recent change of weather has afforded them. For the last three months, the time of the soldier has passed heavily enough, with the long Winter nights, and little else to relieve the monotony of his life but stereotyped guard duty. It is to be hoped, however, for a time at least, that the weather clerk will smile propitiously upon our army, and not interrupt the regular routine of camp life, which has been again reinaugurated. The mud has not all disappeared, but the nuisance is so far abated, that at some points it is possible to manœuvre a brigade, and consequently the occasion has been improved by commanders, to exercise their men in military evolutions.

If the facts are correctly reported, a most disgraceful affair recently occurred near Aldie. A detachment of 300 cavalry, under the command of Major GILMORE, Eighteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, a few days ago went from Germantown through Aldie to Middleburgh, for the purpose of disturbing the rebel agents engaged in enforcing the conscript act. On the return, and when near Aldie, a company of the First Vermont cavalry, under command of Capt. HUNTOON, was met in the road. The commander of the 300 supposed that it was a force of rebels, who had made a detour to cut him off, and, without waiting to ascertain the size of the force in front of him, (only 50 men,) he made a rapid flank movement, and reached Germantown in safety. Capt. HUNTOON continued on the road up to Aldie, where he had a smart skirmish with Capt. MOSBY'S command of Facquier County cavalry. In this affair the Vermont troops displayed their usual indomitable courage, and succeeded in killing the rebel Lieutenant, wounding several privates, and capturing several prisoners. None of the Vermonters were killed, but several were wounded and a number were taken prisoners—among the latter were Capts. HUNTOON and WOODWARD. Capt. HUNTOON was captured after his horse had fallen upon him, but subsequently managed to make his escape, and is now with his command. P.

The Reconnoissance Made by Col. Wyndham—Movements of the Rebel Cavalry, &c.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1863.

The Telegraph has already informed you that Col. Sir PERCY WYNDHAM was dispatched from the vicinity of Centreville with a brigade of cavalry, to intercept the rebel force which recently crossed the Rappahannock. Owing to the partial destruction of the bridge over Bull Run, and other causes, the expedition was delayed several hours after starting. It pushed forward in the direction of Catlett's and Rappahannock Stations, confidently expecting to get in the enemy's rear. The streams being very much swollen, however, the force was compelled to go round by the way of Warrenton. A few of the enemy's cavalry were found here, who, after exchanging shots with our advance, fled. Leaving Warrenton, the force proceeded on the Falmouth Road, encamping at night on the bank of Licking Creek, which was too high to be forded. The enemy (cavalry) were plainly visible on the opposite side, their vedettes and pickets riding back and forth. The water falling during the night, and Col WYNDHAM learning that the enemy were in force at Elk Run and vicinity, started in the morning in that direction. Ascertaining on the road, however, that the rebels had recrossed the Rappahannock, and being short of forage, it was decided to stop at Falmouth, which the force did, having rode eighty miles in thirty hours. Leaving Falmouth the next day, it proceeded to Maple Valley via Stafford Court house, and crossing the Occoquan at Wolf Run Shoals, reached Fairfax Court-house at noon, yesterday. Col. WYNDHAM definitely ascertained by this reconnoissance, that Gen. STEWART designed getting in the rear of our army at Falmouth with a large body of cavalry, but the Rappahannock having risen considerably by reason of the recent rains, only a portion of the force was enabled to cross. This consisted of seven or eight hundred men, commanded by Gen. FITZ HUGH LEE. Had the entire force succeeded in regaining this side of the river, and pushed on in the direction of Potomac Creek Bridge, it would have found itself in a trap from which it could not have extricated itself. Seven prisoners were brought in by Col. WYNDHAM. D. W. J.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

The Gunboat Lafayette Put in Commission and Gone Down the River—The Queen of the West—The Affair of the Belle Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Feb. 27, 1863.

The gunboat *Lafayette* went into commission at 9 o'clock this morning, when her colors were hoisted in the presence of the Commander and the officers of the ship. "Cast loose and provide!" She goes down the river to-morrow (Saturday) morning, carrying the mail for the fleet at Vicksburgh. She will be in time to participate in any attack upon that Gibraltar of the Mississippi, and judging from the appearance of the vessel and her battery, she will be an important addition to the armada of Rear-Admiral PORTER. Some unfavorable reports have been circulated concerning the *Lafayette*, but time, I think, will demonstrate their falsity. She is deeper in the water than she ought to be, or was intended, but this is not a radical defect. She will all the time be growing lighter. She carries a crew of about two hundred men. Col. MURPHY goes down on the *Lafayette* to join his vessel—probably to be the *Benton*, lying below.

The reported capture of the *Queen of the West* was at first discredited here, but subsequent information satisfied all of the unpleasant fact. As the boy said of the rabbit on which he was expecting to make a savory dinner, when it had *escaped* into the bushes, she was a *poor* thing, and not good for much after all. The prestige she won under her dashing Captain is worth more to the rebels—who just now are greatly in want of some encouragement—is of more importance than even the steamer, the quinine and other good things they captured with her. Capt. ELLET is criticised here for putting the control of the vessel so implicitly into the hands of the rebel pilot. His escape to the enemy after her machinery was disabled, indicates that he was not properly watched. At that particular time, however, it is likely Capt. ELLET and his crew were thinking more of their way to—change their own base of operations—than how to keep an eye on the tricky pilot.

The affair of the *Belle Memphis* only illustrates one of the methods now adopted by the rebels to catch and sink our river steamers. "A passenger" generally goes on board at St. Louis, who wants to be landed at some out-of-the-way place going down. The pilot is consulted and says, "Yes, we can land him there without difficulty." A body of guerrillas, large or small, await the landing of the boat, when they rush from behind a wood-pile, pistols in hand, and board the vessel. The passengers then all run aft and hide, and the women, if they have any on board, scream and cry. The Union officers and soldiers, if they are less than a regiment, consider themselves *took*, and immediately surrender and take a parole. This ends all further trouble, unless the Captain happens to be sound, and he has a half-dozen resolute men who take up cord-wood sticks and clear the *gorillas* off the decks, as was the case with the *Belle Memphis*. Hereafter, an imperative order will render liable to seizure and confiscation any steamer stopping at any place along the river not occupied by our troops.

FRIDAY MORNING, 8 o'clock.

The *Lafayette* has just started down the river. She made a fine appearance as she passed down.

DE SOTO.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The British War Steamer Petrel—Gen. Vicle's Administration at Norfolk—Incidents—The Contrabands, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Feb. 28, 1863.

The British war steamer *Petrel* arrived in Hampton Roads last night and anchored a short distance from the United States gunboat *Mystic*. After dropping anchor her crew sang "God Save the Queen," and concluded by maliciously singing "Dixie's Land," giving expressive vigor to the chorus, "In Dixie's Land I'll take my Stand, and ever shall defend her," intending emphatically that it should be heard by those on board the *Mystic*. Comment is unnecessary. The conduct of a mass of blockhead sailors is not worth noticing, but that of their officers in allowing their insolence is contemptible. That one great Power should rejoice in the weakening of another great Power is natural, and the sympathy of England with our rebels is thus easily accounted for. We have seen with indifference the fraternization of English navy officers, at Norfolk, with secession families; we have heard with some indignation of their carrying news of our plans to rebel ports, but decidedly object to rebel songs being blurted in our faces. The more the crew of the *Petrel* keep away from our sailors here, the better it will be for their health.

The able and courteous Military Governor of Norfolk, Gen. VIELE, is adding daily to the good will entertained toward him by both Union men and Secessionists. He maintains thoroughly the rights of the former, and tempers his firmness toward the latter with gentleness and thorough good breeding, winning regard both for himself and the Government he represents. The details of his administrative experiences in Norfolk would form an interesting volume. As a salient illustration of the peculiar institution, I will quote the following. Soon after his arrival there he closed all houses of a disreputable character, and sent the inmates to jail. Their influence upon his troops was injurious. He was waited upon shortly after by an elegant woman, long a resident of the place, and a lady, to external appearance, in every respect. She asked why he had imprisoned a bright mulatto girl belonging to her, stating that as her other slaves had fled, and her rents could not be collected, she had little other means of support beyond the wages the girl earned. "Are you not aware, Madam," said the General, "of the mode in which your girl earns the money you consume?" The lady coloring, evaded a direct reply by observing that she hired her out as a servant to the woman with whom she lived. Closer questioning developed a stammering confession that she was perfectly conscious of the girl's degradation, and basely lived in idleness upon her disgraceful earnings. She silently departed without pursuing her request. This is no novelty. The same facts may be multiplied in every city of the Slave States. This woman has a pew in church, and is naturally no worse than the majority of mankind.

As a rosy relief to the above dark tale, I will extract a few lines from a letter to the General, dated last June, of a pretty, innocent girl, bearing the name of a well-known Southern politician:

"Having heard of your kind and gentlemanly deportment when called upon by ladies for aid or advice, I venture to address you a few lines. Being only a Miss of 14, I deem it my duty as well as my privilege to write. On Monday night our servants all left. Among them was a young woman with an only child of four Summers. For that child I had formed a great attachment—a tie binding my heart to his that I thought could never be severed. But, alas, his cruel mother has taken him away! She has carried him to a strange land, where I fear I never shall see him without the intervention of one superior. I know you have the power, and will grant me a pass to get the child and mother. We had five others to go, all men. It is imposing on your good nature to ask for all. I only ask for my darling boy, whom I loved so well. He liked me as well, or better, than his mother. If you cannot let me have her, do let me have the child. If you can grant me a pass to bring them back, I would feel under many obligations for your kindness. I entreat you once more to grant me a pass."

A very pretty little gush of girlish sentiment. She loved her curly-headed plaything as she would a doll or a poodle, and forgot its loss in the zest of the next new bonnet. Would she in maturer years have denied her selfish needs and given him freedom? Would she not, like her sisters of the South, have meanly taken his hard earnings for her own frivolous gratification? Of course, her request could not be gratified. No escaped slaves within the Union lines can be returned by United States officers, notwithstanding that the President has excepted this district in his proclamation.

I will add a few developments of colored fashionable life under the new order of things. The following requests were well spelled and in good writing:

GEN. VIELE: *Dear Sir*—I would like, with your permission, to have a little party to-night at my house on Dodd's Lane, not to consist of more than 15 or 20. We shall make no disturbance, nor cause any trouble.

Your obedient servant, MILES BRIGHT.

DEAR GENERAL—*Sir*: We, a committee of gentleman of color, wish to see you for some express business, if this will meet your approbation.

Your obedient servants,
DANIEL WHITE,
REUBEN WILSON,
EDWARD W. WILLIAMS.

Previous to this, a colored Baptist preacher sent the following:

GEN. VIELE—*Dear Sir*: Our colored brethren have been accustomed on Christmas Eve to hold a meeting during the night—what we term "feet washing." Can we be allowed that privilege this year, and much oblige JACOB BAINE.

[For himself and Brethren.]

The ceremony of "feet washing" is commemorative of the recorded act of Jesus, and lasts throughout the night. Everybody washes the right foot of everybody else, and the time is afterwards occupied in prayer and singing. N.

Later from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 6.

The steamboats *Utica* and *Long Island* have arrived. The *Georgianna* leaves her old route to Baltimore for a few days, to ply between here and Yorktown, in the place of the *Thomas A. Morgan*, which is to be thoroughly repaired, by new boilers, &c. The *Louisiana* takes the place of the *Georgianna* between here and Baltimore for the time.

All quiet here, also at Suffolk, Norfolk and Yorktown.

SPECIMENS OF REBEL CHIVALRY.

An Official Statement of Outrages Committed upon Citizens of Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 5.

The following has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CORINTH, Miss., Jan. 24, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit a few of the outrages committed upon citizens of Alabama by the Confederate troops. While all their leaders, from the President down, are boasting of their carrying on this war in accordance with the laws that govern nations in such cases, and are charging upon our troops all kinds of depredations and outrages; I think a few simple facts might put them to blush, and make those parties, and our Press and people, who are seconding the efforts of Davis to cast a stigma upon us, ashamed of the work they are doing. I will state merely what I know to be true.

ADE CANADI and Mr. MITCHELL were hung two weeks ago for being Union men. They lived on the Hackiebon Settlement, Marion County, Ala.

Mr. HALLWORK and his daughter, of the same county, were both shot for the same cause. The latter was instantly killed. The former is still alive, but will probably die.

PETER LEWES and three of his neighbors were hunted down by one hundred bloodhounds, and captured.

The houses of Messrs. PALMER, WELSBY, WILLIAMS, and the three WEIGHTMANS, and some thirty others, were burned over their heads. The women and children were turned out of doors; and the community were notified that if they allowed them to go into their houses, or fed or harbored them in any manner, they would be served the same.

Mr. PETERSON, living at the head of Bull Mountain was shot.

I am now feeding some one hundred of these families, who, with their women and children, some gray-haired men, and even cripples upon crutches, were driven out, and found their way here through the woods and by-ways, without food or shelter. All this was done for the simple reason that they were Union men, or that they had brothers or relations in our army.

The statements of these people are almost beyond belief, did we not have the evidence before us. I am informed by them that there are hundreds of loyal men and women in the woods of Alabama, waiting for an opportunity to escape.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. M. DODGE, Brigadier-General.

Capt. R. M. SAWYER, Ass't Adjt.-General, Memphis.

[Advertisement.]

VICTOR HUGO AND GRANT THORBURN.—Portraits, Biographies, and Phrenologies, given in March No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Also, ETHNOLOGY, illustrated with Races of Men. Effects of Climate on Character. Physiognomy, Psychology, and Human Responsibility—theological—by a distinguished clergyman. Being "Born Again;" and a rich miscellany. Only 10 cents, or $1 a year. Ready next week. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans and Havana.—From New-Orleans—Ed. Stapleton, J. B. Hubbard, H. Chambon, J. Gonzales, Mrs. Col. French, A. Maynard, Mrs. Jane Hans, Thomas Duyer and lady, J. H. Blake, Rev. M. M. Shehan, Asa S. Blake, Wm. Benson, Michael Cisterer, George Blum, Wm. Portuar, S. V. A. Hunter, Thomas Hall, H. G. Gould, C. Matagrin, O. R. Tillison, E. A. L. Arnold, Lieut.-Col. F. Chamberlain, L. Antoine, John G. Sloat, George Hunnewell, J. Shiro, M. F. Hunt, Capt. Clark, F. F. Folger, F. P. Mead, J. M. Holden, J. P. Murrison, John Bull, J. L. Rifford, J. W. Vantine, L. Bert, is, J. H. Hills, Jas. Fitzpatrick. From Havana—A. A. Lennis, A. Viera, J. G. Polu, W. Kaprecht, J. Spread, E. Herresa, J. D. Friz, A. Bozzineo, J. Azoy and lady, D. Knowlton, M. A. Knowlton, George Campbell, H. Nelson, Miss L. Kroleronska, A. Mesquetta, A. Sumealana, A. R. Carrera, Miss R. Carrera and son, J. W. Andrews and lady, F. Johnson, Paublo Marvel, W. F. Harding, B. F. Campbell, Dr. Whitney, Dr. Bigler, Mr. Woodman, Ira Richard, wife and daughter. Total, 71

In steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern.—Major Neak, R. C. Margon, Capt. Littlejohn, Mr. Tilden, Dr. Murphy, Dr. Prince, Capt. Sweeney, Dr. Moore, Dr. Potter, George A. Stearnes, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Copeland, J. C. Carey, Capt. Winn, G. W. Paul, Capt. Hart, Lieut. Beale, Lieut. Graham, Capt. Dawson, Lieut. Joslyn, Th. Hancock, Capt. Burger, Daniel Staples, A. S. Duncan, Lieut. Bailey, H. Harding, Mr. Brown, Capt. Goodwin, E. O. Peck, Wm. Blork, Dr. Mann, Mr. Chauncey, and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Philadelphia, from New-Orleans, &c.—Judge Marvin, B. Allen, Christian Boye, W. Cottrell, Miss Boynton, and 50 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 24 | Sun sets.... 5 59 | Moon rises... 9 38
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 9 23 | Gov. Island..10 12 | Hell Gate ..11 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 7.

Cleared.

Steamers Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburgh, Kunhardt & Co.; Potomac, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; G. Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Shorwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Arone, Zerega, Londonderry, Zerega & Co.; Deutchland, (Hamb.,) Hanson, Antwerp, Kunhardt & Co; Ellen Hood, Kilby, Montevideo, J. Norton, Jr.; Roger Heem, Stewart, Liverpool, J. N. Smith & Co.

Barks Ellen Morrison, Ryan, Ponce, P. R., D. Trowbridge; Pierre St. Clerc, (Fr.,) Le Raun, Havre, Baetjen & De Vertu; Daisy, (Br.,) Graitzo, Glasgow, Murdock & Smythe; Edward, (Russ.,) Welting, Rotterdam, Kuprecht & Forstner; Viking, Chrisboun, Bristol, McCall & Frith; Johann Ohlers, (Old.,) Schwechels, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Princess Alexandra, (Lomb.,) Maller, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs West, Gulbrandsen, Philadelphia, James Hand; Rosina, Pitt, Algoa Bay, G. F. Bulley; Somers, Canfield, Boston; G. Harris, Frena, Key West, Walsh, Carver & Chase; F. B. Watson, Wallace, Matamoras; Kate, (Br.,) McDougall, Halifax, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schooners Oliver Hayward, Hutchinson, Gonaives, Miller & Houghton; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) McLean, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., T. B. Chase & Co.; S. Eldridge, Connor, Snow Hill, Munroe & Baker; Rio Grande, Snead, Chincoteague, Monroe & Baker; J. Porter, Jr., Crowell, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. A. May, Baker, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. W. Baldwin, Long-York River, Crowell & Paine; H. G. Hickman, Snead, Snow Hill, H. Havens; Enterprise, Wheatley, Chincoteague, H. Havens; C. Lennis, Tucker, Washington, J. Smith; Oriental, Dolly, Aux Cayes, H. Becker & Co.; Mary Pickup, Baker, Washington, Baker & Dayton; S. B. Stedman, Smith, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eyder, Lewis, Beverly; Commerce, Daniels, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Princess Alice, Mears, Belize, D. C. Murray; Dream, Perkins, Havana; Trujillo & Vining; Mary Elizabeth, Washington, T. G. Benson & Son; D. S. Miller, Crosby; C. Moore, Ingersoll, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ben. Tulford, Philadelphia, E. S. Powell, H. B. Squires, Squires, Greenpoint, H. Underwood.

Arrived.

Steamship Philadelphia, Morton, New-Orleans Feb. 22, via Key West 28th, with mdse. and passengers to M. O. Roberts. 25 miles N. of Key West, passed steamship Mississippi, bound W. with troops. Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, passed steamship Marion, bound to New-Orleans, crossing the bar. March 3, at 11 A. M., signalized steamship Eagle, Adams, from New-York for Havana, off Cape Florida. The P. left New-Orleans Feb. 27, and arried at Havana March 2, at 8½ A. M. Left Havana March 2, at 2 P. M. Passed Cape Hatteras March 5, at 6 P. M. Pleasant weather.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., March 4th, and Hatteras Inlet 5th, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U S. gunboat Western World, Acting Master S. B. Gregory, from Boston for Fortress Monroe. Has anchored at the Navy-yard.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Bark Jane, (Br.,) Webster, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small.

Bark Oceana, (Norw.,) Olsen, Smyrna Dec. 26, passed Gibraltar Jan. 24, with old rags, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had some very bad weather.

Brig D. Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Ponce, P. R., Feb. 21, with molasses to Daniel Trowbridge, of New-Haven. March 2, lat. 35 31 lon. 73 44, passed a raft, apparently made of spars and lumber from a steam vessel; was well bushed together, and had not been long in the water.

Brig Condor, (of Goldsboro,) Allen, Mayaguez, P. R., Feb. 25, with molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. George Edward, Weeks, Baltimore, with coal.

Schr. Clara, Hopkins, Baltimore, with coal.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. W., with rain.

BELOW—Ship Joseph Gilchrist, Lavansaler, hence Feb. 8, returning with cargo shifted.

Sailed.

Steamship Glasgow, (Fr.,) for Liverpool, and probably anchored inside the Hook.

Barks Washington and Hamburg.

Brigs Essex, Bogota, Amy Warwick.

Schr. Summit.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Joseph Gilchrist, Lanensaler, hence Feb. 8, with a cargo of grain for Liverpool, has returned, having, on the 13th, in lat. 39 24, lon. 57 43, encountered a violent hurricane from the North, during which was thrown on her beam ends; shifted cargo, sprung under head, and lost an entire suit of sails, and sustained other damage.

There is a herm. brig ashore on the upper end of the East Bank, laying very badly, with a heavy sea on, and the wind from E. N. E., blowing a gale.

The steamship Sheldrake, for Havana, did not sail yesterday, on account of the storm, but will leave on Monday, 9th,